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## THE LESSON OF THE NEWCASTLE STRIKE.

THE engineers' strike at Newcastle is at an end; and the satisfaction naturally felt at so pleasing an event might make one inclined to forego criticism of the conduct of parties concerned, were it not that, as it seems to us, a valuable lesson may be learned from the dispute—a lesson, too, which is very much wanted just at present. Disputes substantially the same in their sources, and remarkably similar in their character, are now pending, or are threatened, in various other industries and in divers parts of the country; and the result on Tyneside ought surely to induce the parties

to those contests to consider whether "a more excellent way" than that they are following might not be found out of existing difficulties.

In view of the terms mutually accepted at Newcastle, it is difficult to see why, had the parties concerned been wise, the strike there should ever have occurred at all. A little candour, a little conciliation, a little liberality, a slight attention to the claims of justice and fairness, would have obviated all the mischief, the loss, the waste, the ill-feeling, and the enforced idleness of which, for over twenty weeks, Tyneside has been the scene. The employers have

tacitly, if not explicitly, admitted, by the settlement to which they have agreed, that the men were substantially entitled to the advantages they claimed; and why should not this admission have been made at first as well as at last—to prevent the strike instead of to end it? The state of the engineering trade on the Tyne, it is now confessed, entitled the men to an improvement in the terms on which they laboured. There was a brisk demand for the special products of industry there; orders were abundant, and the profits realised large and increasing. If the settlement come to mean anything, it means that all this is true; and, being true



THE LIME-STREET RAILWAY TERMINUS HOTEL, LIVERPOOL.

a twenty weeks' battle ought not to have been necessary to obtain its recognition. The principle of the nine hours' day has been conceded, with an immediate instalment of two hours per week, though the men have to wait three months for the full fruition of their efforts. Wages are to remain the same for the fifty-seven hours now and the fifty-four hours hereafter as for the fifty-nine worked previous to the strike. These terms clearly amount to a victory for the men and a defeat of the masters; the only consolations obtained by the latter being: first, that overtime shall be worked when called for (the masters being the judges of the necessity)—a condition which, we suspect, few individual workmen will deem objectionable; and, second, that overtime shall not count till the weekly complement of fifty-four hours has been made. In this last condition the masters certainly have secured a substantial advantage, for it will preclude men of irregular habits from playing one or two days a week, and then recouping themselves by working overtime at an enhanced rate of pay during the remainder.

But, surely, suspension of work for twenty weeks, the sacrifice of profits that might have been earned in that time, the diverting of orders to other districts, the loss of their best workmen, and the entailing of much suffering on all concerned, were not needed to secure for the employers the introduction of so reasonable a rule as that we have mentioned. Had they, when orders flowed in upon them so freely, frankly told their workmen, even though unsolicited, that better terms could be afforded to them, offered a choice of the form in which they would prefer to receive their share of the trade's prosperity, either in the shape of an advance of wages or a diminution of working hours—which, after all, is substantially the same thing—we feel certain that no difficulty would have been experienced in securing, in return, the consent of the men to work overtime when required, and to count that overtime only after the proper weekly tale of hours was completed. The spirit evinced throughout by the representatives of the men justifies that conclusion, and it is a mighty pity that the employers had not sufficient generosity nor a strong enough sense of justice to make the experiment.

Lack of these qualities has cost the Tyneside employers and their workmen dear; and, while it is to be hoped that Sir William Armstrong and his confrères on Tyneside will be wiser in future, it is also to be hoped that employers of labour elsewhere will take a hint from recent events in Newcastle, and be just—even liberal—to their men, irrespective of coercion of any kind; and that workmen, on their side, will seek no greater advantages than circumstances warrant, and, if met in a fair spirit, be content with part when all they want cannot be got. On the Clyde there is pending a dispute of a character precisely similar to that just concluded on the Tyne, except that the men's claim is for more money, not for shorter hours. The Scottish employers offered half the demand made—namely, an advance of 1s. 6d. per week instead of the 3s. asked for. With this compromise part of the men were content, while others refused; and the whole have been locked out in consequence. Now it seems to us that here is a case in which the lesson taught on the Tyne might be profitably taken to heart on the Clyde. If business be as brisk on the latter river as it was on the former, the men's demand for an advance might with propriety be conceded: that is a point for the Clyde employers to consider. If, on the other hand, the state of trade is not such as to justify the full advance claimed, the men ought to accept the compromise offered. In either case, candid and fair dealing on both sides should lead to an arrangement. That may seem a very commonplace way of putting the matter; but as the adoption of such a course is the only effectual way of hindering strikes, as its neglect is almost invariably their chief cause, the propriety of acting on the golden rule of doing as you would wish to be done by—of thinking of justice before sordid self-interest, of what is right before what is merely profitable—cannot be too often or too earnestly insisted upon. Notably and palpably this rule was ignored at Newcastle; and the great lesson of the lamentable—and, moreover, quite unnecessary—struggle there will not have been learned if this fact be not taken into account by employers and employed all over the country. The Tyneside masters resisted when they should have yielded, and they have been punished by defeat. Let employers elsewhere take heed lest they be committing a like blunder and incurring a similar penalty. As our readers know, we have always deprecated strikes, and have often had occasion to question the wisdom as well as the fair-dealing of the leaders in Trades' Unions; but when a tide of prosperity is flowing over the land (as is undeniably the case at present, and especially in the iron-working industries) labour is entitled to share in its benefits as well as capital—the workman as well as the master. And the men who refuse to acknowledge this right, and so compel strikes to enforce it, take upon themselves a grave responsibility, and will be sure in the long run to incur a correspondingly grave penalty. Let them consider what has happened at Newcastle, and be wise in time.

#### THE DISASTER AT CHICAGO.

The telegraphic accounts yet received of the terrible conflagration at Chicago indicate a calamity so appalling that one cannot help hoping against hope that the extent of the disaster may turn out to be exaggerated. But even at the best, the loss of life, the destruction of property, and the consequent sufferings of the homeless and ruined inhabitants, must be immense. It is with great satisfaction, therefore, that we learn that not only the citizens and Government of the United States but the people of British America

are bestirring themselves with a will to provide means of mitigating the misery caused by the fire. We are also glad to find that the merchants, bankers, and other citizens of London, never wanting when a philanthropic effort is required, have moved in the matter, and that at their instance the Lord Mayor has opened a subscription at the Mansion House on behalf of the Chicago sufferers. We trust—indeed, we feel assured—that this appeal will be promptly and liberally responded to, and that not only the inhabitants of London but the people throughout the whole kingdom will hasten to contribute their share towards administering the relief so much and so urgently needed. The commercial relations of this country with Chicago are of a peculiarly large and intimate nature; but, more than that, the people of the devastated city are most of them of our own kith and kindred, and have therefore powerful claims upon our sympathies. It should be remembered, too, that when social calamities have overtaken this country—such, for instance, as the Irish potato famine—contributions have reached these shores from America with no niggard hand. So now, in the hour of trouble at Chicago, let all of us show that we feel “blood to be thicker than water,” and pay back to the citizens of the States, with a like noble spirit as their own, the kindnesses we have aforetime received from them.

#### LIME-STREET TERMINUS HOTEL, LIVERPOOL.

The erection of immense hotels in connection with the termini of our leading railways is a feature characteristic of the times; and that recently erected in Lime-street, Liverpool, of which we this week publish an Engraving, is another exemplification of the fact. This hotel, which adjoins the terminus of the London and North-Western Railway, is a stately building in the Renaissance style, 330 ft. long in front, and 110 ft. high; but its central towers rise to 160 ft. It has seven stories, containing 330 rooms, with the refreshment-rooms for the service of the station at the Lord Nelson-street end. Spacious dining-rooms, coffee-rooms, smoking-rooms, billiard-rooms, and other apartments, with the bar and offices, and with a grand entrance-hall, approached by nine stone steps, occupy the lower floor. On the first floor are the ladies' coffee-room and the library, with private sitting-rooms and bed-rooms. There are lifts, or hoists, for raising all luggage from the basement or ground floor to the upper floors. The building is of Caen stone, dressed with Stourton stone. The architect was Mr. Waterhouse. Messrs. Haigh and Co., of Liverpool, were the contractors.

#### AMERICAN PATENT LEGISLATION.

The following is an extract from the address delivered at a quarterly meeting of London Patent Solicitors, on the 4th inst., by George Haseltine, M.A., LL.B., the chairman:

“American legislation on patents for inventions is based on the first article of the Constitution. The eighth section declares that Congress shall have power to promote the progress of science and the useful arts by securing authors and inventors the exclusive right to their respective writings and discoveries.

“The Colonial and State authorities had exercised, to a limited extent, the prerogative of awarding inventors exclusive privileges; but the Confederation which preceded the National Union was not empowered to grant protection to the productions of inventive or literary genius. The Constitution has not prohibited the States granting patents; but it was the evident intention of its framers to confine this class of legislation to Congress—an intention respected by local legislators who have enacted no general patent law, and inventors have been so well content with the liberal character and efficient administration of the national system that they have rarely sought other protection or additional rewards. The legislature of the Empire State, in 1798, passed a special Act, granting Robert R. Livingston the exclusive right of constructing and navigating every species of boats propelled by the force of fire or steam within its jurisdiction for the term of twenty years, provided he should, before the expiration of twelve months, construct a boat of twenty tons capacity, with a mean speed upon the Hudson River of four miles an hour. The patentee forfeited the grant, which was renewed to him and his associate, Robert Fulton, in 1803, and again five years later for terms of twenty years. This grant possesses a scientific and historical as well as legal interest. It affords an eloquent illustration of the infancy and progress of steam navigation, with which Fulton was so intimately identified—a progress that has attained a mean speed of twenty miles an hour upon the Hudson, and transformed a boat of twenty tons into a steam-ship of more thousands. This fire-steam navigation proved a commercial success, which excited the envy of losing competitors, whose infringement necessitated a Chancery suit—not an uncommon result in later times—that at once impoverished the plaintiffs and established the concurrent but subordinate jurisdiction of the States in patent legislation. The Court of Errors, of which Chancellor Kent, the American Blackstone, was then a Justice, decided unanimously in favour of the local grant. The Judges adopted, without reserve, the doctrine of State Sovereignty, which now finds little favour with American legislators, though the amended Constitution expressly declares that the powers not delegated to the nation are reserved to the States or to the people.

“The first Congress, recognising the justice and realising the policy of an efficient patent system, passed an Act to promote the progress of the useful arts, which was superseded, three years later, by a similar statute; and a repealing Act was passed in 1836, which, in turn, was superseded by the general statute of 1870. Several minor Acts intervened, and notably one increasing the original term of a patent to seventeen years and equalising the fees to native and foreign inventors. Through all these changes the lawmakers have never questioned the equitable rights of invention or the wisdom of satisfying these rights by exclusive privileges for a term of years. The Colonies and States, imitating the practice of the mother country, had more often granted patent privileges to importers than to inventors—a pernicious practice that has found no recognition in the national legislation. Though the common law, that regards alike the importer and inventor, was the prevailing law of the States—a fact well known to the authors of the Constitution, and subordinate to the statutes, was formally adopted by Congress, the American Courts have never held that first importers are true inventors. The right to grant patents of importation is still vested in the States as the source of political power. The liberal legislation of Congress, which, recognising the universal brotherhood of genius, offers princely rewards to inventors without distinction and virtually without price, has made America the home of inventions—the paradise of patentees. Sixty thousand original patents have been granted in sixty months, and half as many applications rejected, on strict investigation of novelty; still the rate of issue continues, infusing new life into every branch of industry. The money-value of these patents is counted by millions. Modern inventions constitute a vast wealth of the Union, whose progress is less attributable to the richness of its mountains or the fertility of its plains than to the restless genius of the people. The demand for new inventions is insatiable; enterprises are impatient; and the State that incites the ingenuity of a Fulton to design a twenty-ton steam-boat for the Hudson river has recently offered a prize of £20,000 to the pioneers of steam navigation on the Erie Canal. Inventors are honoured as public benefactors, and the nation has erected to its 100,000 patentees—the leaders of its grand army of industrial progress—a marble temple of art, the noblest structure ever dedicated to the genius of invention.”

#### Foreign Intelligence.

##### FRANCE.

The obsequies of M. Lambrecht, the late Home Minister of France, were celebrated, on Wednesday, with much pomp in the cathedral of Versailles. The Ministers Dufaure and Lefranc were the pall-bearers, and in the funeral procession were M. Thiers, M. Grévy, many distinguished officers, and the members of the diplomatic body.

M. Casimir Perier has been appointed Minister of the Interior. Great satisfaction is expressed in French official quarters at the progress of the negotiations at Berlin. The rumour that Prince Bismarck had demanded an engagement from the contracting bankers to consider their signatures binding whatever Government might exist in France is confirmed.

The newspapers estimate the result of the elections to the Conseils Généraux, which were held on Sunday, in a very contradictory fashion; all parties claim a victory, except the Bonapartist and Legitimist organs, which consider that a triumph cannot be assigned to any party. It seems certain, however, that the Liberal Conservatives, or Republicans supporting the Government, are the most successful. Forty-three Bonapartists have been returned, Prince Napoleon having a walk over Ajaccio. The Legitimists have generally failed. The abstentions are so numerous that many new elections will be necessary.

At the request of the Prince de Joinville, his son, the Duc de Penthièvre, a naval lieutenant in the United States service, is about to be authorised provisionally to enter the French Navy without pay or claim to promotion. The National Assembly is to decide what position the Duke will definitely hold in the service.

The *Sicile* warns the Government against the manoeuvres of the Bonapartist agents, and calls upon it to purge the Government offices of all known adherents of the ex-Emperor. The *Salut* also demands energetic measures for the repression of Bonapartist conspiracies.

The committee for revising M. Gambetta's military grades works with a will. Generals Barral, Nansouty, De Septeuil, and Michel are placed, without hope of return, upon the retired list. The latter is not over fifty, and is highly esteemed by his brother officers. He led the Cuirassiers, of which he was then Colonel, in the charge they made on the Prussian left at Reichshoffen. General Roy's grade is broken, and he is placed on half-pay as a chef de bataillon. Tourmain and Boissonet, from being directors-general of artillery, rank again as generals of brigade. Billot, the youngest general in the service, De Bellémare, and Victor Pelissier, from commanding divisions, are relegated to the cadres as brigadiers. The generals of division and brigade—Loison, d'Espieilles, Berthaut, Borol, Derroja de Bouillé, and Fournes, all right-divine men, retain their grades. The committee goes on the principle of eliminating all the field and junior officers who might be dangerous if part of the army pronounced against the Assembly.

The modifications in the English Treaty of Commerce of 1860, proposed by the French Government, relate to—1. Different numbers of cotton yarn; 2. yarns of cotton, linen, and hemp; 3. tissues of cotton, of linen, and of hemp; 4. damasked linen. These modifications are demanded by virtue of art. 21 of the said treaty. The Government also demands that England should consent to the adoption of a compensating duty upon hempen, cotton, and silk goods, in the event of the National Assembly assenting to M. Pouyer-Quertier's proposition to enhance the duties upon such materials. It is, however, well known that the Assembly is very much opposed to that proposition.

##### ITALY.

The Prehistorical Congress, which has been sitting at Bologna, has decided that the next session is to be held in Belgium. A despatch was received during the sitting of the congress from the Belgian Home Minister expressing the Minister's satisfaction with the decision and promising the necessary support.

Military manoeuvres on a large scale have taken place near Verona, at which King Victor Emmanuel was present.

##### SPAIN.

At a sitting of the Spanish Cortes, on Friday week, the new Premier, Señor Malcampo, read a speech, in which he declared that the Cabinet accepted the programme of the Zorrilla Ministry, and would respect the Constitution and continue economies. The Home Secretary, Señor Candau, has pledged himself to put the law in force against the Internationale inexorably, and invited discussion on the subject. In Tuesday's sitting of Congress the election to the Vice-Presidencies was proceeded with. As none of the candidates obtained the requisite majority, a second vote was taken, when Señor Becerra obtained 119 votes and Señor Monterinz 113.

The Progressists have held a meeting, at which a proposed vote of confidence in the Government was rejected by 92 against 42. The partisans of Señor Sagasta thereupon withdrew from the meeting. After this vote a committee was appointed, with the task of reorganising the party. It is composed of the following members:—Señores Zorrilla, Cordolo, Figuerola, Hacha, Manuel Gomez, Rivero, Martos, Montero-Rios, and Ruiz Gomez.

##### MOROCCO.

The Spanish garrison at Melilla is being harassed by the Kabyles, who have entrenched themselves within pistol-shot of the walls. The Spanish Minister reports that their hostile attitude is directed against the Sultan, and has ordered the commandant of the fortress to remain a passive spectator of the events, and only to use guns should the Moors fire on the Spanish flag. The Sultan has dispatched troops to put down the insurrection. The cause of the outbreak is said to be the establishment of a Moorish custom-house at Melilla.

##### BELGIUM.

A strike of 300 working men occurred at Ghent. The men claim a working day of ten hours, with no reduction of wages, and that all overtime be paid double.

Brussels has been threatened with total darkness in the streets at night in consequence of a strike of the gas-lighters; but the Burgomaster, who seems quite equal to the emergency, has announced publicly that he has taken steps for the proper lighting of the city.

##### GERMANY.

It is announced from Berlin that the disagreement respecting the Alsace Customs question may be regarded as settled. M. Pouyer-Quertier had a private conference with Prince Bismarck on Monday evening, when the principal topic of discussion was the payment of the fourth half milliard. The Customs Treaty will be submitted to the German Parliament, which opens on the 16th inst.

##### AUSTRIA.

It is said that the Emperor of Austria will go to Berlin at the end of the month on a visit to the Emperor William.

The Lower Austrian Landtag has passed a motion to proceed with the elections of members to the Reichsrath, but only if the Reichsrath shall be convoked legally and constitutionally.

The Bohemian Landtag Committee, in its proposed draft law for Bohemia, recognises foreign affairs, war, and finance as common Imperial questions. With regard to joint expenditure, the legislative bodies for joint affairs will form delegations, Bohemia electing fifteen deputies and eight substitutes. Legislative powers are vested in the Bohemian Landtag with respect to all matters concerning Bohemia, except that joint foreign affairs will be disposed of by an Assembly to which the Landtag sends delegates. A responsible Bohemian Chancellor in the Ministry will superintend the expenditure. For joint financial requirements a proportionate quota will be paid by Bohemia, to be agreed upon by deputies of the Landtag. Instead of the Herrenhaus a Senate is proposed. The Committee, in its report, expresses satisfaction at

the agreement come to with Hungary. It defines the State rights of Bohemia, and requests that the submitted draught law may be promulgated to the people, and placed under the protection of the Coronation Oath. The Committee notices with keen regret the absence of assistance and want of co-operation on the part of the German deputies, but considers it all the more its duty to lay the draught law and the bill regulating the elections before a Coronation Landtag, in order that the State rights of Bohemia may be guarded by Imperial responsibility for the material and intellectual welfare of its German population.

The legal investigation at Pesth of the case of the workmen arrested on the charge of being connected with the International Society has terminated. The evidence proved that the accused were in direct communication with the Paris Commune, and received instructions from the association just mentioned. Three Hungarian deputies are compromised.

#### THE UNITED STATES.

It is stated that M. de Kataky, the Russian Ambassador at Washington, has been notified that, unless he is recalled after the visit of the Grand Duke Alexis, his passports will be sent to him.

#### CANADA.

Rumours, apparently with some foundation, are current that the Fenians have designs on Manitoba, and small bands have been seen near Pembina. O'Donoghue, Riel's late colleague, is moving about among them; and General O'Neil is reported to be active.

The deepest sympathy is expressed throughout Canada at the sufferings of the people of Chicago, and liberal sums are being raised in the principal cities towards their relief.

#### CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

Among the news just received from the Cape is an announcement that Basutoland—a region made familiar to the English public by the writings of African travellers—has been annexed to the Cape colony, being divided into four magisterial districts. Diamonds of large size continue to be found.

#### AWFUL CONFLAGRATION AT CHICAGO.

A SERIOUS conflagration broke out in the populous city of Chicago on Sunday, and up to midnight on Monday the fire remained unabated. The wind, being violent and changing, spread the flames in all directions. Two thirds of the city had been already burnt, and 100,000 inhabitants were houseless and starving. The conflagration continued to rage until an early hour on Tuesday morning, when a heavy rain fell and extinguished the flames, not, however, until an area of five square miles had been destroyed. Hundreds of buildings were blown up to stop the progress of the flames. Meetings had already been held throughout the country to raise clothing and provisions for the sufferers, and help was coming from all quarters.

The fire is stated to have begun in a stable on Sunday night. A boy having, it is said, taken a kerosene lamp into a stable to milk a cow, the animal kicked the lamp over, and set fire to the place. The burning fluid ran to the wooden pavements, and thus the flames were extended. As the fire progressed people became crazy with excitement, and many were trampled to death and others burnt. Five hundred persons are believed to have perished. A telegram from New York, dated Wednesday, states that forty dead bodies had been found, and that a number of persons caught plundering had been hanged. The money loss is estimated at 300,000,000 dollars. The fire is now extinguished in the southern part of the city, whence these reports come. Indirect reports from St. Louis state that the fire is still burning in the northern part, while crowds of starving people threaten a riot.

The city which has just met with such a terrible disaster is one of the most marvellous features in the history of the United States. Up to 1831 it was only an Indian trading post, and even in 1840 its population did not exceed 5000. From the latter period, however, it rose rapidly in population and wealth until it attained an importance second, perhaps, to that of no commercial city in the world. It has long been known as the great trading city of the Far West. It was there that the grain of the West and other important productions were collected, for transport to the seaboard and to Europe. In 1857 the city contained 137 manufacturing establishments, and since then its progress has continued at an accelerating ratio. Much as has been said about the rapid development of Liverpool within the last century, it is nothing compared with the marvellous strides made by Chicago. Many of the leading railways of America converge towards that city, and the loss in a commercial point of view arising from the fire will be enormous. The population of the city in 1850 was 28,269; in 1857, 130,000; and probably at the present time the total is little short of a quarter of a million. With reference to the position of the ill-fated city, it may be remarked that it is beautifully situated on an inclined plain extending along the shores of Lake Michigan for many miles. Some idea of its extent may be gained from the fact that an area of five square miles is now said to be reduced to ashes. Chicago abounded in public buildings, most of which have doubtless perished. Amongst these were a fine custom-house, a courthouse, an armoury, a cathedral, several spacious churches, large libraries, hospitals, and banks. There are many flourishing newspapers in the city, the Tribune being one of the leading journals of America. The offices of many of these journals are included in the property destroyed. It is gratifying to find that the other cities of America are exerting themselves to assist the many thousands of persons who have been rendered homeless, and the national character of the calamity is shown by the fact that the President has ordered military stores to be sent to the relief of the sufferers.

A letter in the *Times*, from a person acquainted with Chicago, says:—"The extent of the devastated space is enormous. Assuming it to be confined by the Chicago river, it is bounded on the east by Lake Michigan, south by Twelfth-street, west by the south branch of the Chicago river, and north by the main river, all the streets running north and south or east and west. Thirteen of the streets in this space run from east to west of lengths varying from half to three fourths of a mile, commencing with South Water-street, which abuts on the main river, a fine solid street of great warehouses, and followed by Lake, Randolph, Washington, Madison, and Monroe streets, all lined with huge blocks of stone buildings containing shops rivaling or surpassing New York and Paris. The United States Government, a few years ago, erected a large stone building, at enormous expense, in Monroe-street, to accommodate the Federal Courts, Custom-House, and Post Office, a model of stately architecture, workmanship, and adaptation to the uses for which it was designed. The city Courthouse stands in the centre of a large public square, between Randolph and Washington streets—a huge building holding all the State Courts, the Land Records (of priceless value) of Cook County, and a large and valuable law library belonging to the Bar of Chicago. Many of the streets in the burnt space running north and south are a mile and a half long from the river to the point where they are intersected by Twelfth-street; two of them, Michigan and Wabash avenues, bordered with handsome villas in gardens and lined with old trees. The churches, hotels, theatres, and railway stations comprised in this space are all worthy of a great, populous, and metropolitan city. Outside this space the city extends more than four miles—north, south, and west—nearly the whole laid out in streets and covered with houses, the part abutting on the river well built and populous. The telegrams state that the burnt section occupies two square miles in the heart of the city. This sounds incredible, when it is borne in mind what two square miles of buildings cover; but a map before me furnishes materials for arriving at a correct conclusion on this point. The land of Chicago is still described in reference to the old United States survey, which divided it into townships running in ranges from meridians and subdivided into sections of one square mile, or 640 acres each (I think the exact acreage of the city of London), one of which was always devoted to school purposes. They are marked on a map of Chicago before me, and one half of the school section (16),

or half a square mile, covers more than half the space between the late Twelfth-street and the river; the remaining part of the space is a little under half a square mile—an area as large and as well covered as the whole city of London destroyed by fire. But the burnt district probably includes streets across the river on the north and west banks, which comprise some of the railway depots.

Under the auspices of the Chief Magistrate of the City, a subscription has been opened at the Mansion House for the benefit of the sufferers through the great fire at Chicago. The Lord Mayor also convened a special meeting of the Court of Common Council yesterday, to consider the propriety of expressing sympathy with the unfortunate inhabitants of the devastated city. With the same object General Schenck invited the United States citizens now in London to assemble at the Langham Hotel on Thursday afternoon. There was a town meeting at Birmingham on Thursday for a similar purpose.

#### MR. BRUCE AT BANFF.

MR. BRUCE was last Saturday afternoon presented with the freedom of the burgh of Banff, and entertained at a banquet in the county hall. In acknowledging the toast of his health, Mr. Bruce referred to the meetings he had had with his constituents in Renfrewshire, and said he thought great advantages arose from the method of conducting those political meetings in Scotland. "I know (he said) that the word 'heckling' is not a pleasant sound to anyone; it is a word, I fear, unpleasant to the members here; but it seems to me that the advantage of that institution to all members of Parliament, and especially Ministers of State, are very great indeed. To Ministers who are constantly assaulted in the newspapers, without any opportunity of answering, every opportunity is a most fortunate one which enables them to be questioned. The questions show what is uppermost in the public mind. They have not only reference to the past conduct of Parliament, but to questions of public interest; they show what are the present objects of interest and anxiety, and they point pretty clearly to what political objects the more advanced minds of the country are directed. I cannot understand how any man brought into contact with a large body of intelligent constituents can derive anything but advantage in going through such a process." With reference to his own career as Home Secretary, Mr. Bruce said:—

I have made my defence elsewhere; but the plain facts of the case are these:—The Government took upon itself certain measures which it determined to carry. These measures were measures which were committed to other Ministers; and, in order to the successful prosecution of these measures, they determined to postpone all others, the interests of which might be very great, but which were inferior or less pressing than the measures which they had taken in hand. It is not for the Home Secretary to decide, in behalf of the Government, whether his measure is to take precedence of that; the united Cabinet settle these points to the best of their judgment; decide what measures shall be passed or what shall be postponed in the year 1871, and what measures shall be brought forward and what measures shall be postponed in the year 1872. It is very true that a great measure, the main measure of the Session, with which I was intrusted, I had no opportunity of fairly bringing before Parliament. The Licensing Bill was read the first time, and the first time only. I am aware of the decided opposition which many parts of it met; but I beg to say that no bill can ever be brought forward dealing with the question, which would deal with it in a way that will appear to the people of England to be satisfactory, which will not receive a very great amount of opposition. It touches interests which are very great, and it affects a class of people who have an immense power over those whom, I am sorry to say, are not the most educated and reflecting of the community. But I have no doubt that on whomsoever it may fall to carry a measure for the diminution of the evils arising from the use of intoxicating drinks will incur a very great amount of unpopularity. He will be told that the measure is crude. He will be told that it is imperfect. He will be told that he should have brought in a more moderate measure—that he should not interfere with the innocent pleasures of the people. He will hear all those things; but, after all, difficulty will ever arise, and it will be impossible to reduce drunkenness without reducing the amount of drink sold, without interfering with the interests of a vast number of persons who have voices, and who will raise them if they can. . . . I believe if you have considered the case you will perceive that there has been on my part no want of diligence, either in the preparation or bringing forward of measures. What has been wanted has been time, and a Minister can no more carry a bill without time than the unfortunate Israelites could make bricks without straw.

The Earl of Kintore, in responding for the House of Lords, said he was perfectly sure that, if he read the signs of the times aright, the Lords must sooner or later set their house somewhat in order, that it may live, and not die. "While (his Lordship continued) I say God forbid that we should lose the hereditary peerage, yet, on the other hand, I venture to say that it would be a wise measure if the Minister of the Crown of to-day, whether he be of this side of the House or the other side of the House, should have at his command certain numbers of life peers. The more the blood of the House of Commons flows into the House of Lords, and the more the House of Lords remembers that their best blood comes from the House of Commons, the better. Something must be done whereby their Lordships should give, during each Parliament, their personal attendance in the House of Lords for at least one month. I don't think that is a very large demand; but if we, as members of the Upper House, have privileges which are not enjoyed by the members of the House of Commons, the less we put ourselves into an irritating position with the House of Commons the better.

#### THE ALEXANDRA PALACE, MUSWELL-HILL.

THE new scheme for working the Alexandra Palace, at Muswell-hill, to the northward of London, bids fair to prove successful. The shares in the tontine are being taken up freely, and are pretty sure to turn out a good investment, as the property must increase in value from year to year. The accompanying Engravings show to some degree the extent and character of the building, which is now elegantly decorated, and is the scene of some admirable promenade concerts, usually given on Saturday afternoons. These concerts are well attended, and have given great satisfaction to the audiences assembled.

Although we have already published details of the new tontine scheme, perhaps a résumé of its chief features will still be interesting; and this will best be done by giving a few extracts from the prospectus, which says:—

"An advantageous contract has been concluded for the purchase, free from incumbrance, of the Alexandra Palace, park, and lands adjoining, situate at Muswell-hill, Hornsey, in the county of Middlesex (comprising about 470 acres of freehold and twenty-eight acres of leasehold land), and the contents of the palace, for the sum of £675,000. Of this amount £450,000 may remain on security of the property for five years, represented by mortgage and debentures. Power is taken to raise further capital, not exceeding £50,000, if deemed desirable, for the improvement or enlargement of the property and for the benefit of the tontine.

"The object of the tontine is to complete the purchase and improve the property, and thus to provide for all classes of the inhabitants of the metropolis, and especially of its northern and eastern portions and suburbs, and for the many thousands of country excursionists, a grand institution of healthful recreation and elevating instruction, which will combine the solid advantages of the South Kensington Museum and Schools of Art with the lighter pleasures and pastimes of the Crystal Palace at Sydenham, thus giving effect to the large and enlightened views of the late Prince Consort.

"In furtherance of this design, it is proposed to inaugurate a series of exhibitions, art-unions, and distributions, to the support of which, and as soon as the necessary power can be obtained for the purpose, it is proposed that the chief portion of the profits of the park and palace, after making proper provision for management, improvement, and other charges, should be applied.

"Under the 'Muswell-hill Estate and Railway Act, 1866,' the palace and about 200 acres (which then constituted the grounds) are to continue a place for public resort and recreation, subject to the observance of such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by the owners, and to the payment of such reasonable sums as may

be fixed for admission to the grounds and palace, or to any exhibition or sights therein.

"It is now intended to enlarge the park and to lay out the whole of the lands as pleasure-grounds, with the exception of about eighty acres of beautiful freehold land on the border, which will be reserved for building purposes, so that there will be a park surrounding the palace, and within a ring fence, of about 400 acres in extent. But power is taken, with the consent of the trustees, to sell or lease for building purposes any part of this land not subject to the provisions of the Act of 1866, should such a course appear desirable in the interest of the tontinees or subscribers.

"The palace is a splendid, capacious, and substantial structure, requiring but a comparatively small outlay to keep it in repair, admirably adapted for exhibitions, museums, and lectures, and for musical festivals and concerts, as well as for festive and social gatherings of the greatest magnitude. A grand organ, which is reputed to be one of the largest and most perfect in the world, has been erected in the palace by Mr. Willis, under the direction of Sir Michael Costa. Archery, cricket, and croquet-laws, turf-rides, a racecourse (with grand stand), well levelled carriage-drives, groves, and gardens, will be found in the park, which is nobly timbered, and commands extensive and magnificent views into several counties. This institution, therefore, which can be opened to the public in a very short space of time, will combine the advantages afforded by museums, exhibitions, and schools of art, with scenery of the utmost beauty, and pure air, thus contributing alike to the instruction, amusement, and health of the visitor.

"There will be easy access to the palace by railway communications in connection with the Great Northern and Metropolitan lines, and a bill is awaiting the Royal assent for authorising the construction of a short line to connect the park with the Midland and Great Eastern systems. The committee will have power to aid these enterprises, which are of great importance to the success of this undertaking.

"The exhibitions and art-union distributions will constitute a distinctive feature of the general plan, and will comprise every characteristic of the fine arts. An inaugural exhibition will be held as soon as the requisite powers are obtained. It is intended to apply to Parliament for power to devote part or the whole of the surplus income to art-union distributions, to be held every third year during the term of the tontine, and to appropriate a number or chance in each distribution to every certificate in respect of every 21s. paid thereon. It is estimated that the fund for distribution will amount triennially to £100,000, and the prizes will range from £500 to £2.

"The whole of the net income of the tontine during its existence will be applied, as above explained, to the improvement of the property and to art-union distributions.

"An established insurance company has agreed, in consideration of the payment to them of a premium of 1s. for every A (or single right) certificate, and so on in proportion for any plural rights certificate (i.e., 1s. for each right), to pay to the holder £1 for each guinea paid on such certificate upon the death of the representative life in respect of which the tontine privileges depend, if such death happens before June 30, 1886, provided such certificate shall not have been previously surrendered or the bearer of such certificate for the time being shall not have drawn a prize in an art-union distribution in respect of the right representing such guinea. Such premium will be paid out of the tontine funds. The agreement is subject to 20,000 representative lives being nominated. For the purposes of the insurance and tontine every applicant for a certificate must when requested nominate some life (which may be his own), between the ages of ten and thirty years; such lives should not be those of prominent individuals, but, if possible, of members of the applicant's family, or friends. Applicants may nominate a life for each right the certificate they apply for represents. If the applicant chooses to waive the insurance he may nominate any life. To meet the case of any selected life having been previously nominated and assured to the amount of £500, an applicant may be required to furnish some other life or lives in substitution for that first nominated.

"Upon June 30, 1886, the tontine will absolutely cease; and as soon as may be after that date the whole of the property will be realised, and the net proceeds will be distributed amongst the tontinees or certificate holders.

"The holder of an A, or single right certificate, in addition to his other privileges, will be entitled to free admission to the park (and also to the palace if open) upon every Sunday during the existence of the tontine. The holder of a B, or 10-right certificate, will, in addition, be entitled to free admission on two days (not being fete days), to be fixed by the committee, in each. The holder of a C, or 25-right certificate, will be entitled to similar privileges for himself and another on foot or on horseback. The holder of a D, or 50-right certificate, will be entitled to free admission on four days in each week (not being fete day), to be fixed by the committee, for himself and two others, either on foot, horseback, or with a single-horse carriage. The holder of an E, or 100-right certificate, will be entitled to free admission for himself and four other persons at all times, either on foot or on horseback, or with any carriage. The tontine rights and privileges attached to certain certificates may, at the option of the holder, be surrendered for the right of admission on other days, according to a plan or scale to be published by the executive committee. The surrender will involve the loss of every right and privilege offered in this prospectus to the holders of certificates, except so far as the same are reserved as part of the consideration for the surrender. The holder of a certificate which shall not have been surrendered will be entitled to participate in the proceeds of the property at the end of the tontine, in respect of every right depending on a representative life which shall be living on June 30, 1886.

"Thus every subscriber of 21s. and upwards to the tontine, or the holder for the time being of his certificate (the same not having been previously surrendered), will, in addition to the privileges of entry to the park and palace as above enumerated, obtain the repayment, in case of the death of the representative life or lives, of 20s. in respect of every 21s. paid by such subscriber, or will have previously drawn a prize of at least £2 in the art-union distribution in respect of such 21s. subscription, and will, when the tontine ceases, have, in respect of each of his rights of which the representative life shall be then in existence, the right to a share in the proceeds of the tontine property. Looking at the rapidly-increasing value of building land near London, there can be no doubt that at the expiration of the tontine, in fifteen years, the property to be then distributed amongst the holders of certificates entitled to participate will be of enormous value."

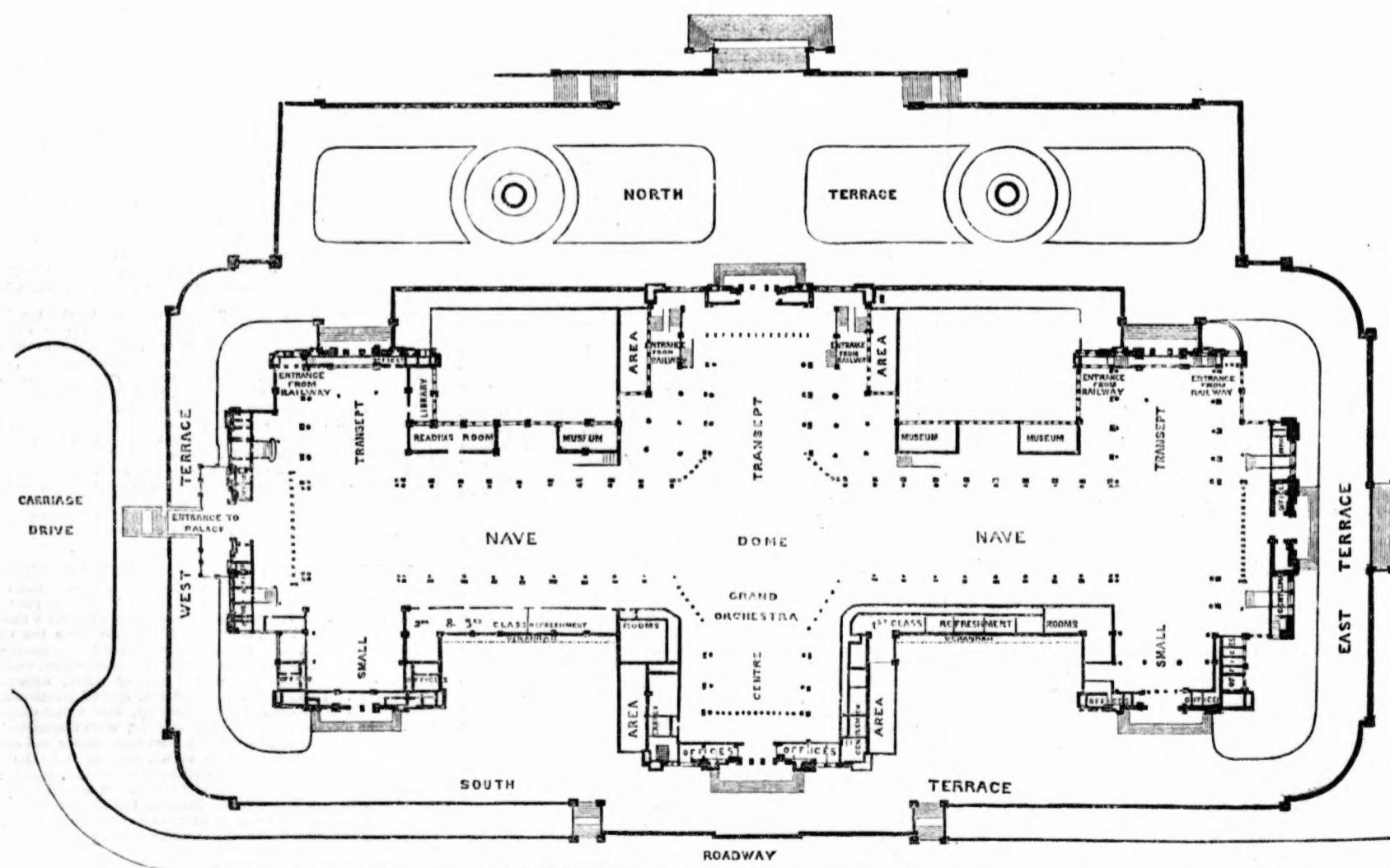
#### THE TWENTIETH OF SEPTEMBER AT ROME.

THE 20th of September will henceforth be a white-letter day in the Italian national calendar, for on that day, in the year 1870, the soldiers of Italy entered the Eternal City, overthrew the temporal power of the Pope, and made Rome once more the capital of Italy. This year, as our readers already know, the anniversary of that great event was celebrated with much rejoicing, and, contrary to the prognostications of the priestly party, with perfect peacefulness. There was an illumination, special theatrical performances, a good deal of speechmaking, and a vast display of flags.

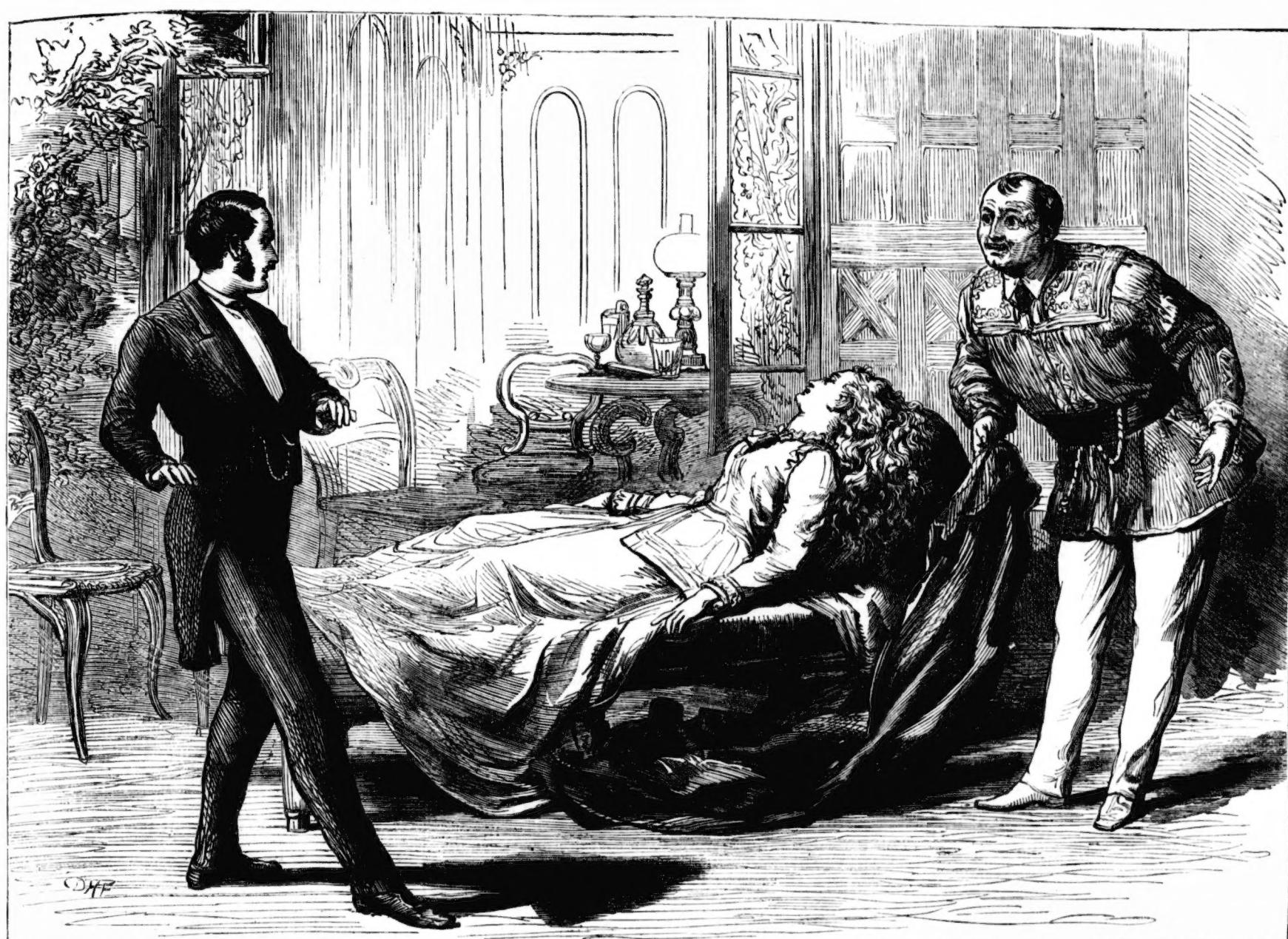
The most notable features, however, were the trades' procession to the Porta Pia, by which the national troops had entered, the demonstration there, and the march back again to the centre of the city. In one respect the patriots were unfortunate: rain fell in torrents all the morning, and the streets were deluged with mud and water; but this noway damped the popular enthusiasm, and the manifestation was a greater success than could have been reasonably expected under the circumstances, particularly as the weather cleared up in the afternoon, and so made things more pleasant. The scene at the Porta Pia is portrayed in our Engraving.



ALEXANDRA PALACE, MUSWELL-HILL: SATURDAY AFTERNOON PROMENADE CONCERT.



GROUND PLAN OF THE ALEXANDRA PALACE.



SCENE FROM THE SECOND ACT OF THE "WOMAN IN WHITE," AT THE OLYMPIC THEATRE.—(SEE "THEATRICAL LOUNGE," PAGE 231.)



THE ANNIVERSARY OF SEPT. 20 AT ROME: TRADES MANIFESTATION AT PORTA PIA.

**ADDRESSES BY PROFESSOR HUXLEY ON  
SCIENTIFIC HYPOTHESES.**

At the inauguration of the session at Owens College, Manchester, a few days since, Professor Huxley, in moving a vote of thanks to Professor Core for an address on "Kepler as a Scientific Investigator," said he was particularly glad that the lecturer had chosen as the text of his discourse the character of such a man of science as Kepler, who exemplified, as had been abundantly shown, many of the most brilliant qualities which could possibly distinguish a philosopher, and who, even when he went wrong, yet in the retrieval of his errors showed more of the true scientific spirit than many a man who had not the quantity of imagination and vivacity which were necessary to go wrong. It was true in science as it was elsewhere, that there might be more joy over one sinner who repented, and repented properly, than over the ninety and nine—usually very stupid people—who needed no repentance. Kepler was precisely one of those prodigal sons of science whose vast and poetic imagination led him into forming all possible combinations of ideas in order to explain observed facts. That intemperance of imagination, if it might be so called, would assuredly have proved his scientific ruin if he had not possessed also that perfect honesty of purpose and determination to get at the truth which was, or ought to be, the great characteristic of scientific men. This quality always brought him back from the fruitless pursuit of his vain hypotheses, and by constant perseverance eventually landed him in the discovery of those great laws which were the foundation of his everlasting renown. A greater man than Kepler had committed himself to a proposition which was constantly in the mouths of the Philistines, and was constantly used against those scientific men who, like Kepler, displayed that power of poetic imagination which, if properly controlled and kept in order and tested severely by facts, was probably one of the most valuable qualities that a man of science could possess. The great luminary of science to whom he referred was no less a person than Newton, who committed himself to the proposition *hypotheses non fingo*. If that aphorism were carried out into practice, and were made, as it was by some supposed to be, the proper guide of scientific life, that life would cease to be active. The power of framing hypotheses was at least as valuable as that other power, which was, however, not less valuable, of absolutely destroying them and giving them up if facts showed that these hypotheses were not tenable. They would not have failed to observe that the gentleman who had addressed them on the present occasion was one of the scientific professors of Owens College, and he (Professor Huxley) presumed there was no sort of reason for asking him to move a vote of thanks to that gentleman except that he happened to be also occupied with that branch of knowledge which was called science. But several circumstances led him to observe, or rather to ask them to note, that they would form a wrong idea of the purpose of that important body, Owens College, if they carried from the scientific character of the gentleman who that day addressed them any notion that it was the special business and duty of Owens College to promote the study of physical science rather than of those other studies which were included within the circle of human knowledge. He was the more particularly anxious to say something on this point as he constantly found that there was a sort of reproach brought up and cast against men of science, as if they were anxious or in any way desirous to interfere with the development of those branches of human knowledge and human accomplishment which did not exactly lie within their sphere. There was an abstract man of science who seemed to him to stand in the same relation to the actual man of science as that in which the abstract Lord Mayor of Martinus Scriblerius stood to the actual Lord Mayor. He need not say that there was a very great difference between these two. The abstract Lord Mayor was a person having no existence, and about whom all propositions that might be made were absolutely false; whereas some of the propositions laid down about the actual Lord Mayor must, from the nature of the case, be more or less true. As an actual man of science, he himself had a tolerable acquaintance among persons of that calling, and the abstract man of science to whom he referred did not, to his knowledge, exist; at least he did not know anyone, and never had known anyone, who, in the wildest fit of scientific intoxication—if there was such a thing—ever entertained the notion of in any way interfering with the development of those branches of human knowledge which we know as history, or philosophy, or philology. Nor did he know of anyone who, for an instant, ever thought of maintaining that any modification of education which would tend to throw the study of these forms of knowledge out of their proper place and their proper development would be other than one of the greatest possible misfortunes to mankind, which would eventually react in the most unfortunate way upon his own scientific studies. But it was one thing to repudiate entirely the notion of developing the study of physical science at the expense of other branches of knowledge, which every man of science he had ever known or heard of entirely repudiated; and it was quite another thing to maintain that those methods of ascertaining truth which were followed in science were the methods to which all other modes of acquiring knowledge must subordinate themselves, and to which they must approximate, more or less, if they wished to have the same solidity of foundation which physical science had. To say that the study of physical science itself should be universal, to the exclusion of other things, would be a bigoted absurdity. But to say that what was called the scientific method was the only method by which the truth could be attained anywhere and under any circumstances was a totally different proposition, and one to which he imagined all men of science would more or less pin their faith. To this, he thought, anybody who believed in unity in the ordering of all things must come, for there could not well be two modes of ascertaining the truth. The method of investigation which a man of science followed had the particular advantage that he could ascertain at any moment whether it was one which led to real results or not by making an experiment—that was, by putting a question to Nature, or putting a question direct to the Almighty, for that was equally true. By that method of experiment the investigator was able to ascertain whether his scientific method was one which brought him a definite, determinate, and true answer. The advantage of physical science was that its followers were enabled to test all its questions in this way. If they were going wrong Nature would have nothing to do with them, and would in effect tell them so plainly; but if, on the other hand, they were going right, she would give them an affirmative reply. Unless anyone was prepared to maintain that there were two different kinds of truth, and two kinds of logic, and two sets of faculties in the human mind for the ascertainment of truth, then it followed that the scientific method was that which must sooner or later extend itself into all forms of inquiry. By it they could test whether they were attaining or approaching real results, or only amusing themselves with phantasms and chimeras. He was happy to say that no one could look back on the progress of knowledge within the last fifty years without seeing that that which must be was what was in fact taking place. Whether they looked to philology or to history, or to any of those other branches of human knowledge the subject matter of which was totally different from physical science, they would see that everywhere and in all cases the scientific method was that which was gradually establishing itself, to the exclusion of every other. He did not mean to say for a moment that they were to hope ever to obtain, in a vast number of those things with which the human mind concerned itself, the sort of positive evidence and demonstration which could be reached in scientific matters. That was out of the question. But when people drew a distinction between what they were pleased to call scientific evidence and what was probable evidence they forgot that nine-tenths of what men of physical science dealt with was in reality only probable evidence and conclusions held simply as good working hypotheses. Here he might be allowed to notice the wonderful circumstance that those who most unjustly reproached scientific men with de-

manding in other branches of knowledge a degree of certainty which they could not possess, and those who talked as if scientific men demanded from history, philology, and theology the distinctness and precision of conclusion which were only to be obtained in matters of physical science, yet had no toleration for men of science if they were obliged in many cases to satisfy themselves for the time being with probable evidence. On the contrary, scientific men were immediately reproached with departing from the Baconian or scientific method, and attacked with all those other stock phrases that one was so weary of hearing. He might take a concrete case to illustrate what he meant. In that remarkable view of the relations of living things now known as Darwin's hypothesis, he did not think there had been obtained, and he did not suppose that there would be obtained for a century yet, anything more than probable evidence. That probable evidence was of very strong, cumulative, and remarkable character that anybody who wished might be able to appreciate and understand it. Yet, because many of them adopted that view—quite understanding what the evidence was, and quite understanding that the doctrine was only a working hypothesis—they were told that they were departing from the canons of sound philosophy. They were told this by persons who based upon probable reasoning of an infinitely less forcible character conclusions which affected the whole of their practical lives. There seemed to him here to be an inconsistency. Those who cried out against what they were pleased to call the exclusiveness of men of science, which did not exist, should understand that men of science too had a probable mode of reasoning, and that, if they required toleration or assent to conclusions which they based upon probable modes of reasoning, they must also extend that toleration from their side to those conclusions which scientific men held with a clear understanding that they were merely probable conclusions—simply working hypotheses, and nothing more. He might say for himself that he could conceive of nothing more unfortunate for the human race than the minds of men being given up entirely to the pursuit of what was called physical science, to the exclusion of art, of literature, of history, and of all those intellectual and aesthetical developments of the human mind which did so much more than anything else could do to distinguish a man in his place in the created world. He sincerely trusted that Owens College, which seemed to him like one of those clouds—for there were light clouds, as well as dark—was destined sooner or later to cover the whole of these heavens, and, with a persistent downpour more remarkable than that of physical nature in Manchester, to fertilise the minds of the three or four millions who lived within a radius of fifty or sixty miles from where he stood. It appeared to him that Owens College was one of the most remarkable and important phenomena of these times. He rejoiced to think that it did not treat science as the older institutions of this country had too much done, although he was happy to think they were ceasing so to do—that it did not treat the Cinderella of knowledge, science, as a stepmother might, but that it placed science on an equal and fair footing with other branches. That, they might depend, was all that every man of science worthy of the name desired. Speaking for such, and in the name of such, he could only hope that as much vigour, and determination, and ability would be shown in the cultivation of philosophy and history and philology in that college in the future as had hitherto been shown in the cultivation of science.

**ON EDUCATION AND GOVERNMENT.**

Professor Huxley, on Monday night, delivered the inaugural address of the winter session of the Birmingham and Midland Institutes at the Townhall. The Mayor presided. Mr. Huxley spoke first on education. He said education by caste would make caste as permanent as any that existed. It was said that there must be hewers of wood and drawers of water, and that if everybody were refined and educated no one would do the rough work, but all would want to be gentlemen and ladies. This was heard most frequently from the representatives of the well-to-do middle class, in whose mouth it was peculiarly inconsistent, as they were ever trying to raise themselves into the class above them. Society needed grocers and merchants as much as it needed coalheavers; but when grocers and merchants succeeded in reaching a higher position no one complained. Besides, it was not true that education, as such, unfitted men for rough, laborious, or even disgusting occupations. The life of a sailor was rougher and harder than that of nine men out of ten, and yet, as every ship's captain knew, no sailor was ever the worse for possessing a trained intelligence. The life of a medical practitioner, especially in the country, was harder and more laborious than that of most artisans, and he was constantly obliged to do things which, in point of pleasantness, could hardly be ranked above scavenging; and yet he ought to be, and he frequently was, a better educated man. In the second place, though it might be granted that the words of the Catechism which required a man to do his duty in the station in which it had pleased God to call him gave an admirable definition of their obligation to themselves and to society, yet the question remained, how was any given person to find out what was the particular station to which it had pleased God to call him? A new-born infant did not come into the world labelled "scavenger," "shopkeeper," "bishop," or "duke." It was only one mass of red pulp just like another to outward appearance; and it was only by finding out what his faculties were good for, and by seeking—not for the sake of gratifying a paltry vanity, but as a duty to himself and his fellow-men—to put himself in that position in which those faculties could attain their full development, that a man could discover his true station. That which was to be lamented, he fancied, was, not that society should do its utmost to help capacity to ascend from the lower strata to the higher, but that it had no machinery by which to facilitate the descent of incapacity from the higher strata to the lower. Every man of high intellectual ability who was both ignorant and miserable was as great a danger to society as a rocket without a stick to the person who fired it.

What gave force to the socialistic movement which was now stirring European society to its depth was the determination on the part of naturally able men among the proletariat to put an end, somehow or other, to the misery and degradation in which a large proportion of their fellows was steeped. The question whether the means by which they proposed to achieve that end were adequate or not was at this moment the most important of all political questions, and it was beside his present purpose to discuss it. All he desired to point out was that if the chances of the controversy being decided calmly and rationally, not by passion and force, looked miserably small to the impartial bystander, the risk was that not one in ten thousand of those who constituted the ultimate court of appeal by which questions of the utmost difficulty, as well as the most momentous gravity, would have to be decided, was prepared by education to comprehend even the real nature of the problem brought before the tribunal. Finally, as to ladies and gentlemen, he wished that every woman-child born into the world were trained to be a lady, and every man-child were trained to be a gentleman. But he did not use those much-abused words by way of distinguishing people who wore fine clothes and lived in fine houses, and talked aristocratic slang, from those who went about in fastians, and lived in back slums, and talked gutter slang. Some inborn plebeian blindness, perhaps, prevented him from understanding what advantage the former had over the latter. He had should be refined and polite, while a rat-killing match in Whitechapel was low; or why "What a lark!" should be coarse, when one heard "How awfully jolly!" dropped from the most refined lips twenty times in an evening. Thoughtfulness for others, generosity, modesty, and self-respect were the qualities which made a real gentleman or lady, as distinguished from the veneered article that went by the name. He by no means wished to express any sentimental preference of Lazarus over Dives; but on the face of the matter one did not see why the practice of those virtues should be more difficult in one state of life than in another; and anyone who had had a wide experience among all sorts and conditions of men would, he thought, agree with him that they were as common in the lower ranks of life as in the higher.

Professor Huxley then turned to those who opposed the Education Act on the ground that the State had no right to do anything but protect its subjects from aggression. According to this view, he said, the proper form of government was neither a monarchy,

nor an aristocracy, nor a democracy, but a constable-government. On the other hand, these views were supported by an induction from observation, or what was said to be such, which professed to show that whatever was done by a Government beyond those negative limits was not only sure to be done badly, but to be done much worse than private enterprise would have done the same thing. He was by no means clear as to the truth of the latter proposition. Who was to say what private enterprise would do if it tried its hand at State work? Those who had had most experience from joint-stock companies and their management would probably be least inclined to believe in the innate superiority of private enterprise over State management. If Continental bureaucracy and centralisation were fraught with multitudinous evils, surely English beadleocracy and parochial obstruction were not altogether lovely. Accepting the proposition that the functions of the State might all be summed up in one great negative commandment, "Thou shalt not allow any man to interfere with the liberty of any other man," Professor Huxley said he was unable to see that the consequence was any such restriction as its supporters implied. If his next-door neighbour chose to have his drains in such a state as to create a poisonous atmosphere which he breathed at the risk of typhus and diphtheria, it was just as much a restriction on his freedom to live as if his life was threatened with a pistol. If his neighbour were allowed to let his children go unvaccinated, he might just as well be allowed to leave strichnine lozenges about in the way of his (Dr. Huxley's) children. And if his neighbour brought up his children untaught and untrained to earn their living, he was doing his best to restrict his (the lecturer's) freedom by increasing the burden of taxation for the support of gaols and workhouses which he (the lecturer) had to pay. After noticing the objection that, this principle once admitted, there was no stopping, and replying to it that the Government was the corporate reason of the community, Dr. Huxley proceeded to discuss the question on what foundation the authority of the State rested, and how the limits of that authority were to be determined.

He did not see how any limit could be laid down as to the extent to which, in some circumstances, the action of Government could be rightly carried. Was our own Government wrong in suppressing Thuggee in India? If not, would it be wrong in putting down any enthusiast who tried to set up the worship of Astarte in the Haymarket? If the State could interfere in the interest of morality, were we not bound to admit, with Locke, that it might have a right to interfere with either Popery or Atheism, if it could be shown that the practical consequences of such beliefs were injurious to civil society? The question where to draw the line between where the State ought and ought not to interfere was, he thought, one that should be left to be decided separately for each individual case. It might be that all the schemes of social reorganisation hitherto propounded were impracticable; but if so, it proved, not that the idea was worthless, but only that the science of politics was in a very rudimentary state. Politics, as a science, was certainly not older than astronomy, and though the subject-matter of the latter science was vastly less complex than that of the former, the theory of the moon's motions was not quite settled. Assuming that the object of government was the good of mankind, what was the good of mankind? He took it that it was the attainment by every man of all the happiness he could enjoy without diminishing the happiness of his fellow-man. It seemed generally agreed that the State should not promote the acquisition of wealth directly; but it was not so generally agreed that the State might not promote by indirect means the acquisition of wealth by the community, nor was there any agreement whether the State ought or ought not to regulate the distribution of wealth. If not, then all legislation about inheritance and the statute of mortmain was wrong in principle, and when a rich man died we ought to return to the state of nature and have a struggle for his property.

Professor Huxley concluded by advocating Government assistance to the diffusion of literature, science, and art.

**RAILWAY AMALGAMATION.**—At a special meeting of the council of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce, on Monday, a number of resolutions were passed on the subject of the proposed amalgamation of the London and North-Western and Lancashire and Yorkshire Railways. It was stated that such a monopoly should not be created unless adequate securities were given for the protection of the public interests, one such security being the revision of the maximum rates and tolls, in order to obtain a reduction of excessive rates and an assimilation of the maximum rates authorised by law with the rates fixed by competition. It was decided to hold a special meeting of the Chamber, in order that the question may have a more extended support.

**TRADE OF THE COUNTRY.**—The Board of Trade returns for September show a continuance of the favourable results which were disclosed in the returns for August. The declared value of our exports was £19,913,186, against £17,690,823 in September last year, and £16,365,725 in the corresponding month of 1869. The improvement has been in all the principal articles, the list including alkali, apparel, beer, chemical products, coal, copper, cotton manufactures (only 3 per cent), earthenware, hats, hardware, hardware, iron and steel, linen yarn and manufactures, jute manufactures, machinery, silk yarn and manufactures, tin, wool, woollen yarn, woollen manufactures (almost 50 per cent), and "unenumerated articles." The only instance of falling off worth notice is in cotton yarn, where there is a decrease of 10 per cent in value and 15 per cent in quantity. Among the imports the principal changes are a large increase in wheat and most other cereals, and a decrease of nearly 50 per cent in cotton.

**CHURCH CONGRESS.**—The eleventh Church Congress was opened at Nottingham on Tuesday, when a sermon was preached in St. Mary's Church by the Bishop of Manchester. The inaugural address was delivered in the Mechanics' Hall by the Bishop of Lincoln, who, in reviewing the present position of the Church of England, compared it with its past history. The right rev. prelate carried his inquiries back 300 years, and, after tracing the vicissitudes through which the Church had passed, he briefly sketched her duties in the present day. In Dr. Wordsworth's opinion she should not stoop to a cowardly compromise of the truth, nor allow herself to be entranced in the illusory dreams of a hollow conciliation. The Church would not move an inch from the Divine pedestal on which she stood, but would open her arms to clasp all in her bosom. The subject of education was afterwards discussed.

**SINGULAR OCCURRENCE.**—The Burgomaster of Storaeszyntz, in the Bukovina, was recently attacked by a bull and received a severe wound in the region of the heart. A surgeon was summoned, who dressed the wound, immediately after which he discovered that a gold ring had disappeared from his finger, and, as he believed, had been left in the wound. It would have been dangerous to reopen the wound, and therefore no attempt was made to remove the ring. The Burgomaster, however, died a day or two afterwards, and a charge was made against the surgeon by another medical man who had been in consultation with him, and who declared that the deceased had died, not from the effects of the wound, but from inflammation produced by the presence of the ring in question. The surgeon is to be tried for unskillful treatment, and the body of the Burgomaster is to be exhumed for the purpose of ascertaining the exact cause of death.

**THE IRISH EDUCATION QUESTION.**—The executive committee of the Liberated Society have issued a circular urging their supporters to press certain questions on the attention of members of Parliament during the recess, either in connection with their annual addresses to their constituents or by means of personal intercourse. One of the most important of these questions is alleged to be that of education in Ireland, in relation both to primary schools and to University teaching and management, in regard to which the following reference is made:—"The last-named topic has already engaged the attention of Parliament, it being generally admitted that the abolition of the Irish Church Establishment and the passing of the Act for abolishing religious tests in the Universities and colleges of Oxford, Cambridge, and Durham necessitate corresponding changes in the University of Dublin. The bill for that purpose brought in by Mr. Fawcett at the close of last Session was based on the same principle as the last-named measure, while it also reorganized the governing body of the University. But, although supported by the (Conservative) representatives of the University, and, it is believed, approved by a very large proportion of the Liberal party in the House of Commons, it was, nevertheless, opposed by the Government, which succeeded in preventing a division on the second reading. The speech of Mr. Gladstone on this occasion produced the impression that the Government favoured the idea of creating a Roman Catholic College, endowed either out of the revenues of Trinity College or by means of a grant of public money. Mr. Gladstone has, however, since repudiated any such intention, and declared that the proposal has not been entertained by the Government. But not the slightest intimation has been given of the mode in which it is proposed to deal either with the University of Dublin or with the yet more important question of elementary education in Ireland. Having regard to these facts, and to the declared opinions of some of the members of the Cabinet in favour of State-maintained denominational colleges, the committee think it most important that constituents should make known to their representatives, and through them to her Majesty's Ministers, that the most strenuous resistance will be offered to any attempt to establish either a denominational University or colleges at the public cost, or to any other departure from that principle of neutrality in ecclesiastical matters on the part of the State on which the Irish Church Abolition Act is based."

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SATURDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1871.

## CATHOLIC PROGRESS.

Two speeches, each made by a remarkable man within the last few days, seem naturally to link themselves together in connection with the general question of progress. At Birmingham Professor Huxley took occasion (perhaps the occasion was rather remote) to observe that he did not agree with those who regarded police as the sole function of Government, and he went on to say, supposing him correctly reported, that the encouragement of science, among other matters, lay distinctly within the province of Government. We shall not here discuss the question so far as it relates to science; but it is obvious to remark that, if all the members of a State, without exception, agreed in the propriety of a vote of money for scientific purposes, or if a certain majority agreed in its propriety, there being a distinct compact that such a majority should always hold the deciding power, no injustice could possibly be done to any living adult member of the community. The difficulty in such matters arises when you have a Government that is not truly representative of the State—that is, a Government over which the people have not such control as will compel the execution of their will and nothing else. It is the fiction that we in Britain have such a Government; but it was certainly not the will of the people that the income tax should be raised to sixpence, and yet it is done.

Nobody that we know of affirms, or ever did affirm, that a Government never should, under any circumstances whatever, take upon itself other than purely police duties. The most decided advocate of what Professor Huxley calls the constabulary view admits, if he is a sane man, a sphere of expediency within which the ruling power must be more than a constable. The true doctrine is that the constabulary theory is the ideal view of the State function; and that, if we are to avoid injustice, we must adhere to it as closely as possible, testing all deviations by a reference to the principle when we are compelled to go astray from it. It must be observed, too, that the office of a constable widens as our needs and risks refine. In a city like London or Glasgow it is as much a matter of just and fair police interference to prevent a man's going where he pleases with smallpox upon him as to prevent his going where he pleases tipsy with a loaded gun in his hand. But—to illustrate our meaning by a negative—we cannot admit that it is the duty of a Government to remove a "temptation" out of the way of "the working man," or anyone else. We should be very glad to see less drinking among the poor, for instance; but if we begin by guarding them from "temptation" in that direction, where on earth are we to stop? It is quite an arguable proposition that as much harm is done to society by foolish novels, or bad preachers of what they call "the gospel," as by beershops. But who would think of proposing that Government should interfere in such matters? To say, as numbers will be ready to say, that the suppression of bad preaching or bad novels lies within the province of a Government, and that the only reason why we cannot now deal with such evils is the lack of unanimity among those who are the ultimate depositaries of power, is to assert in indirect language the absolute right of the strong over the weak, to justify every persecution that ever was waged, and throw things back into anarchy. The only principle upon which we can consistently proceed is the one we have laid down—namely, that a Government is only a big policeman, and that every step it takes outside of that definition should be rigidly tested by it, and regarded with the utmost jealousy. The only ground, for example, upon which compulsory education, supported by a general tax, can be justified, is that life has grown so that without a certain amount of knowledge no human being is a safe citizen.

The other speech we had in our minds was that of Sir J. Lubbock, at Maidstone, who, following up a remark of Mr. Gathorne Hardy, said he looked to the gradual formation of a catholic "party" of progress (we give the sense rather than copy the words), which should break up the ordinary "party" boundaries of political action, and unite men in the common pursuit of social improvement. Mr. Gladstone very recently referred to the vast number of new topics with which Parliament was not expected to deal; and they are, we may add, mainly topics of improvement upon which Tory and Radical might work together, if they chose. So far so good. But we are not very sanguine in this matter. Is it not plain that as fast as old party "cries" lose significance new ones are heard? Is there not some reason to think that all over Europe, including Britain, the waters are gathering to swell the great revolutionary wave which is predicted by Gervinus and others for about the year 1790?

## THE LOUNGER.

On Monday last I took my final walk over the hills. I mounted my pipe by a mountain lake, descended rapidly into a charming valley, sat for an hour watching the salmon as they vainly tried to leap up a waterfall in the brawling Ladr river; and now I am back in London, under its normal dull, leaden sky, and am contented to be so, for there were auguries of approaching winter. Carnedd Lewellyn was last week capped with snow, "the swallows homeward flew," the weather was often wet and wild. The artists say that Wales is never more beautiful than it is in November; and that this is so I can well believe, and I should like to see it for a day or so in November, or even later—its snow-clad mountains, its swollen rivers, its glorious waterfalls. But it must be very dreary to live there through winter. Climbing mountains is impossible, for every road and path is a watercourse; the moors are bogs, and the mountains are generally all veiled in mist or rain. Besides think of the long, dreary winter evenings, without society, unless you choose to go for it to the public-houses! There you will always find society—or rather say company; for the Welsh farmers who in winter congregate at the publics you would hardly call society. No. In winter I hold there is no place like London, unless, indeed, you have a taste for field sports, and possess horses to ride and manors to shoot over. For my part, I have no taste for field sports, no liking for killing animals; and so welcome London again, with all its faults.

The *Times* of Tuesday gives the British taxpayer the following pleasant bit of news:—"According to the evidence of official returns up to the present time, the actual yield of the year's taxes will be considerably in excess of the estimates. It is computed, indeed, that the surplus in April next may be such as to show that the addition to the income tax might have been dispensed with. The probable deficiencies were over-rated; the probable increase was under-rated, insomuch that at the end of the last quarter—making the first half year—the receipts of the Exchequer exceeded anticipation by a million and a quarter." Well, was not the Chancellor of the Exchequer told that it would be so? Mr. White, of Brighton, in an able, exhaustive speech, proved conclusively that the Chancellor of the Exchequer was wrong in his estimates; and, in fact, foretold exactly what has occurred. My newspapers, when I left town, were all sent to the buttermen. *Hansard's Debates* for last Session, if out, are not at the moment available, otherwise I could, unless my memory strangely fails me, show that the statement in the *Times* is almost an exact fulfilment of Mr. White's forecasting. But "What matter?" some of my readers may say. "We have paid the additional income tax, and shall not have to pay it again; that is all." No, readers, that is not all. To well-to-do people it does not much matter; but to the lower stratum of the people who are chargeable with income tax it does very much matter. An old proverb says, "The fat sow knows not what the lean sow thinks." It is a coarse saying, but very true; and when I see our wealthy members of Parliament voting away the people's money with such cool, easy nonchalance, I often wish that they could be made to feel the anxieties and cares which weigh upon the hearts of that large class of small traders whose whole lives are constant struggles to make "the two ends meet," and who, by-the-way, Mr. Editor, are always rated to the last farthing of their earnings, whilst many richer tradesmen, as all income-tax commissioners know, do not disclose, and cannot be made to disclose, half their gains. Besides, it is not safe to let a Chancellor of the Exchequer have too much money. Demand, says the political economist, creates supply; but in such cases as this the supply creates demand—or, in other words, wants increase with means to supply them.

In last Saturday's *Times* there was a report of a speech—reports of two speeches—delivered to the Miners' Conference at Merthyr Tydfil, Glamorganshire, by Mr. Alexander Macdonald. The conference, at its Friday's sitting, considered the propriety of direct representation of miners in Parliament. Well, they ought to be directly represented. There is, indeed, no class of working men in the kingdom that needs direct representation in Parliament more, and they ought to elect Mr. Macdonald. He is just the man for them. He is not now a miner, but, as he told his hearers on Monday, he is "a child of the pit;" was dragged into it when he was only eight years old; and when he speaks of mines and miners, speaks with knowledge and feeling. I know nothing of Mr. Macdonald's subsequent history; but this I know, he is a remarkably intelligent, clear-headed man, of unimpeached character, and I should say, from his speeches, quite capable of advocating the cause of the miners in Parliament, where such advocacy, by such a man, is, as I have long seen, sadly needed. There are many good friends of the poor miners on both sides of the House, and some of them are zealous enough; but they want knowledge, and zeal without knowledge is, as we know, often mischievous. Of master miners, or proprietors of mines, we have plenty in the House of Commons, and not a few in the House of Lords. But they are like that fat animal of the proverb which I have noticed above, and, moreover, have interests directly antagonistic to those of the poor miners. Competition is very fierce in the mining trade, especially in the coal business, and the main object of the masters of mines is to get coal into the market as cheaply as possible—nay, so eager are the proprietors to push their trade, that I have known them openly and unblushingly "tout" in the House of Commons for the Government custom. And so, what with the ignorance on this subject which prevails in the House, and the self-interests and selfishness of those who understand the subject, the poor miners' interests go to the wall. By all means, then, let the miners send members to Parliament; and I should say that they cannot do better than elect Mr. Macdonald. Merthyr might do this easily. At the last general election they returned Mr. Henry Richard by 4000 majority over a mine proprietor and nearly 6000 over Mr. Bruce, the Home Secretary, and they could just as easily elect Mr. Macdonald.

Mr. Bruce complains bitterly of his constant, never-ending toil; and no doubt the work of his department is very heavy. But we had Home Secretaries before Mr. Bruce, from whom we had no such lugubrious moans. Lord John Russell, Sir James Graham, Lord Palmerston, Sir George Cornewall Lewis, Sir George Grey, Mr. Walpole, Mr. Gathorne Hardy—all these have held the office of Chief Secretary of State for the Home Department, and none of them complained of the toil, as Mr. Bruce has lately done. How is this? Does Mr. Bruce complain without cause? Certainly not. His labour is incessant; his responsibilities and consequent anxieties are, I doubt not, sometimes hardly endurable. I fancy that the reason why Mr. Bruce finds the responsibilities and labours press upon him more heavily than did his predecessors (at least some of them) is simply this:—His temperament—not temper, reader, that is quite another thing—is different to theirs. Mr. Bruce, I should say, is naturally of an anxious, nervously excitable temperament. Then we must remember that he has not had the long official training that many of his predecessors had. If he had entered office when he was twenty-one, instead of forty-seven, he would probably, before he rose to be a Secretary of State, have got thicker skinned—case-hardened, to use a term common amongst workers in metals; though he is of far too sensitive a temperament to get so thoroughly case-hardened as Russell, Palmerston, and Graham were. Sir George Lewis, when he mounted to the Home Office, had not had much official training; but then he was philosopher of the stoical school—reflective, calm, imperturbable. I know it was said, when Sir George died, that his official labours and anxieties killed him. I never believed that for a moment. No man whom I have known has seemed to me to perform his labours or to bear

his official responsibilities more easily than Sir George did. I have been told that he was generally ahead of his work. And this leads me to notice another cause of Mr. Bruce's distress—using the word in the sense in which we use it when we say a horse is distressed. Our Home Secretary, I fancy, is deficient in the organising faculty. If this faculty were more strongly developed he would, I am persuaded, be able to throw much of his heavy burden of labour and anxiety upon other shoulders. I was startled to learn that when Mr. Bruce was in Scotland the postman had to change his leather bag for a sack, so numerous were the Home Secretary's letters. Was it necessary that all these letters should be sent to him? I suspect that three-fourths of them were of so little importance that they might have been safely left to his under secretaries or his private secretary to read and answer. "Is not the labour of the head of your department?" said I to a Government official, "very heavy?" "It is very much as he makes it," was the reply. "If he knows how to do it or get it done, it is not very heavy. If he don't know this, it will worry him to death."

## THE THEATRICAL LOUNGER.

I have, in the course of my wanderings, had many complaints to make; but I think that since I last wrote I have seen as good acting, and on the whole as satisfactory plays, as I would wish to see. Mr. Montague, a young actor, who from the very first has been identified with good taste, has opened the *Globe* on his own responsibility; and, with a very fair comedy and an admirable company, is likely to make a decided mark. The comedy is by Mr. H. J. Byron, a writer who does wonderfully well considering the calls which are made upon him. The *Globe* comedy will be talked about for its wit and provoking sharpness. It will be most remarkable for the admirable acting it calls up. There is a love scene between Mr. H. J. Montague and Miss Charlotte Addison which will fascinate all the young ladies and gentlemen, a scene which is really exciting and sound, and there are two playful characters played by Miss Fanny Josephs and Mr. Charles Neville—a young and new actor who ought to be praised and encouraged—which are very remarkable as showing that on all sides we are well provided with praiseworthy artists. And this is a point well worth taking up—how vastly superior, as a rule, the artists are to the fare which is placed before them. Ordinarily it would have been considered that Mr. Montague had very little chance of success, opening the theatre, as he does now, with every rival establishment in full swing, and the complement of every company made up. But just look at the list! There is scarcely a weak spot. Here we find Mr. H. J. Montague himself, who is *facile princeps* as a young lover and a young man who can talk pleasantly and dress respectably. We find also Mr. Compton, who left the Haymarket—why, no one could ever discover—who left the very business most suited to him, the plays for which he was most adapted, and who struggles on, always making the audience laugh, but compelling the author to ruin his play because the audience must laugh at Mr. Compton. We see also Mr. David Fisher, a very first-rate actor; Mr. Garden and Mr. Flockton, two very promising young men; and such invaluable ladies as Miss Charlotte Addison, Miss Larkin, and Miss Fanny Josephs. The comedy, called "Partners For Life," is acted as well as it can be; but it would not be fair to say that the comedy is worthy of the artists.

The *OLYMPIC* has also reopened most successfully. Instead of having another adaptation of Dickens or Scott, "reverently treated" by the adapter, Mr. Wilkie Collins has been allowed to adapt his own novel, "The Woman in White," and he has done it superlatively well. I do not suppose such a skilful adaptation from a novel has ever been seen. His play is also remarkable for the first-rate acting of Miss Ada Dyas and Mrs. Charles Vyner, who, in the characters of Laura Fairlie and Marian Halcombe, are almost beyond praise. I should have mentioned that Miss Ada Dyas, in addition, the part of Anne Catherick, the mad woman, and thus has an opportunity of exhibiting such subtlety as is seldom seen. I would advise those who consider that acting in England is a lost art to see "The Woman in White" at the *Olympic* and Mr. Byron's "Partners for Life" at the *Globe*. They will thank me for the recommendation, if they watch and analyse the acting closely. There may be two opinions about the plays, but there cannot be about the acting. Mr. Vining's *Fosco* at the *Olympic* is as bad as it can be; but no *Foscos*, or bad *Foscos*, can prevent the masterly adaptation from making its mark.

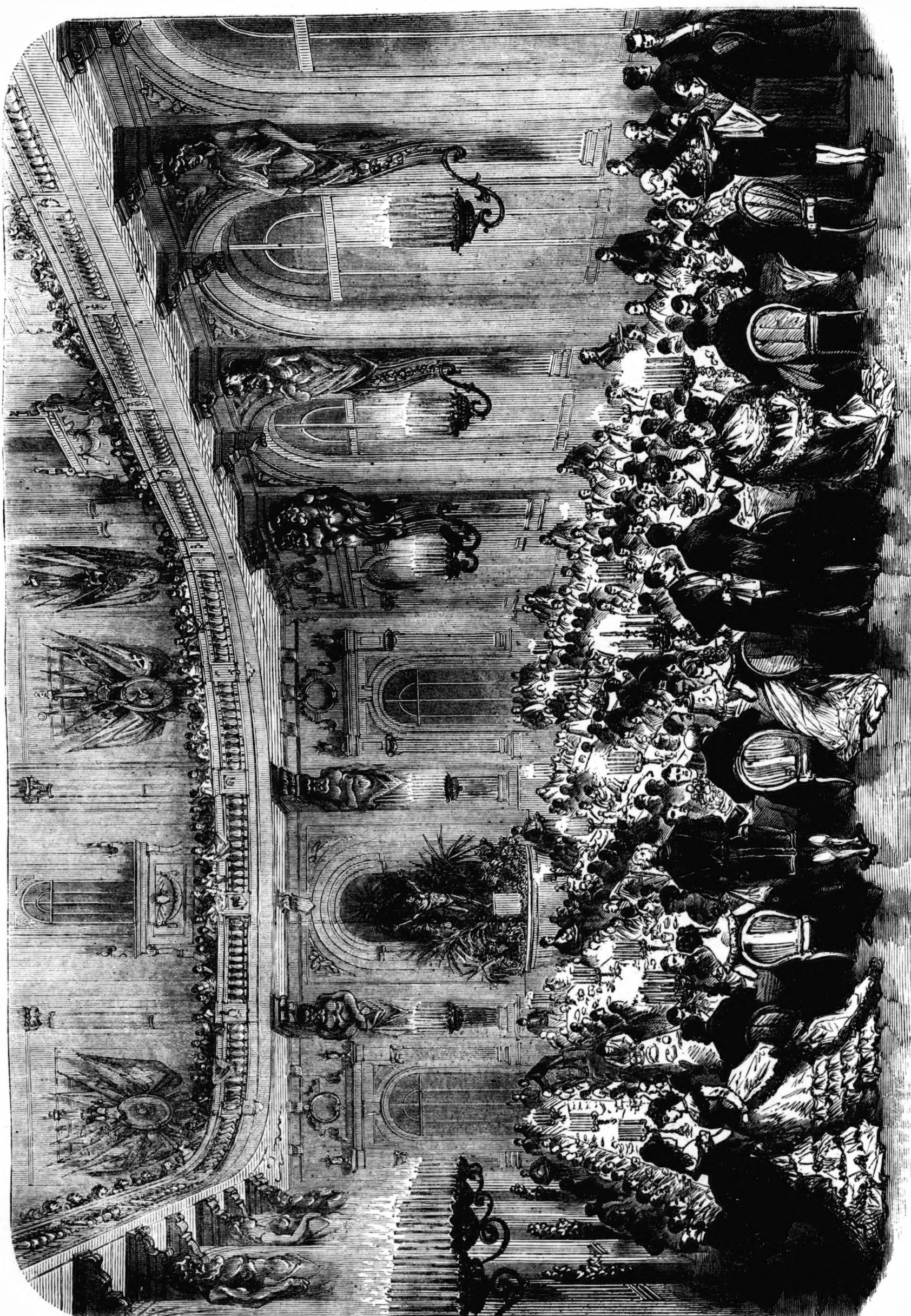
I have heard this week of an instance of lunacy with regard to a forthcoming representation which caps everything which could be conceived. As I pointed out some time ago, the *LYCEUM* version of "Fanchette," notwithstanding the attraction of a Bateman—some distance removed in age and experience from the "Leah"—is a ghastly failure. The whole thing is a mistake. Miss Isabel Bateman is not strong enough to attract, and every member of the company is badly placed. To improve matters, a dramatic version of "Pickwick" (ye "gods!"), by Mr. J. Albery (good gracious!), is to be attempted. This is really lamentable. Will no one kindly stop the management? Fancy Mr. Henry Irving, that excellent actor, as Jingle; Mr. George Belmore, that wonderful artist, as Sam Weller; and possibly Mr. Bateman himself as Pickwick! What does it all mean? It cannot surely be that the manager desires to put up a play which will so disgust the company that it will mutiny forthwith. It is impossible to conceive a story more unfit for dramatic representation than "Pickwick," or a company more unsuited to it than that at the *Lyceum*.

The *COURT* opens in a fortnight with a new comedy called "On Guard" by Mr. W. S. Gilbert.

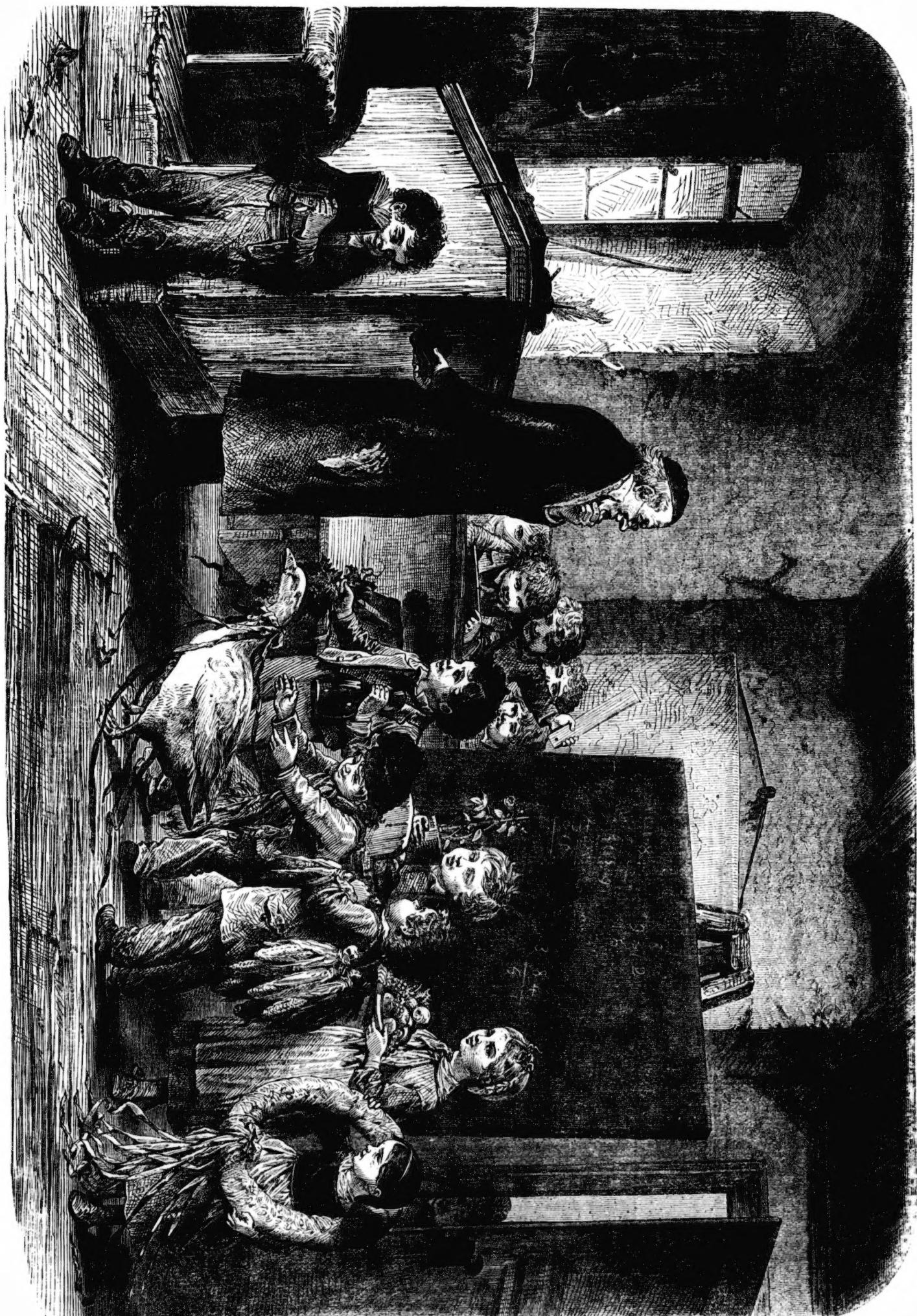
**PROPOSED UNION OF CITY BENEFICES.**—A letter has been received from the Bishop of London requesting the Corporation to nominate two persons, lay members of the Church of England, to be members of a commission about to be issued by his Lordship under the provisions of the Act of Parliament of the 23rd and 24th Vict., cap. 142, to inquire into and report upon the expediency of a proposed union of the benefices of the Rectory of St. Dionis Backchurch and the united Rectory of Allhallows, Lombard-street, with St. Benet's, Gracechurch-street, and St. Leonard's, Eastcheap.

**GREEK BRIGANDS.**—The notorious Greek brigand, Takos Arvanitaki, has lately had a narrow escape of his life in Thessaly. Some Wallach peasants who were met by him on the mountains of Agraphos and robbed of their small store, gave information to the mudir of the nearest village. The mudir sent for the Bimbashi (the Major in district command of the troops), who got all particulars from the Wallachs, and prepared for action. If he had sent for more men, or given notice to the Greeks frontier troops, at only an hour and a half's distance, the chief perpetrator of the Marathon massacre would in all probability have been killed or captured; but the Turkish officer wanted all the credit to himself, and so foolishly went into the defiles with 150 men, and made the mountains ring with the sound of his trumpets. Two gendarmes posted in a ravine were killed. Takos Arvanitaki and ten of his band of twelve escaped; two were killed by the troops; and several, no doubt, were wounded, as drops of blood were traced along the hills for a considerable distance.

**SIR JOHN LUBBOCK ON EDUCATION.**—Sir John Lubbock presided, last Saturday, at the distribution of prizes at the Liverpool Trades Hall, in connection with the local schools of science for operatives. After speaking of Government in its relation to the scientific societies of the country, and stating that these societies themselves desired to be, as they were now, perfectly independent of State aid, Sir John said the Government had never been chary of incurring expense for important scientific researches, and the apparent reluctance as to the expedition to view the recent eclipse was the result of a misunderstanding. Upon the relation of Government to elementary schools he could not speak with equal satisfaction. Scientific men throughout the country unanimously regretted the manner in which the grants to those schools were distributed. Reading, writing, and arithmetic, although the foundations of education, were not education itself and the schools would never be placed on a sound and satisfactory basis until they took wider ground. Sir John quoted in support of this view the resolutions of the British and the Social Science Associations, and the opinions of those practically concerned in education. He argued that where more advanced subjects were taught the reading and writing themselves would be of a better quality.



COMPLETION OF THE MONT CENIS TUNNEL : THE GRAND BANQUET AT TURIN.



THE ST. MARTIN'S GOOSE. A SCENE IN GERMANY.

## THE MONT CENIS TUNNEL BANQUET IN TURIN.

We have already published pretty full accounts of the festivities at Turin in celebration of the completion of the Mont Cenis Tunnel. These accounts have been accompanied by Engravings illustrative of incidents that occurred on the occasion, and we this week give a View of the grand banquet offered by the municipality of the city to the guests invited to be present at the formal opening of the tunnel. This banquet, which was of a most recherche description, took place, on Sept. 18, in the grand hall of the new Carignano Palace, an immense structure, more remarkable, however, for its extent than for the architectural merits it displays. The Syndic of Turin presided, and there were present, as we have before stated, the French and Italian foreign Ministers and numerous other eminent personages; but, curiously enough, no official representative of this country put in an appearance. Why England was so conspicuous by her official absence we do not know; and perhaps the circumstance is not of much consequence, but it is both worthy of note and has been specially noted. Those officials who did attend, however, were sufficiently effusive in their utterances—Signor Visconti-Venosta, on the part of Italy, and MM. Rémy and Lefranc, on that of France, proposing toasts to the two countries with great fervour, and generally "swearing eternal friendship" in the most delightful way possible. No doubt these vows were perfectly sincere, so far as the individual speakers were concerned; but it may be doubted whether one of the nations represented fully homologates the fine things uttered in its name, for we believe it is no secret that there is among Frenchmen a strong disposition to resent the assumed presumption of Italy in daring to take advantage of France's pre-occupation with the war against Germany to complete the national unity by the occupation of Rome without leave from the self-constituted patron and would-be controller of Italian liberty, unity, and independence. Be this as it may, however, there can be no question that the municipal banquet at Turin was a great success. The hall was magnificently decorated, the viands provided were superb, the speeches delivered breathed the most cordial sentiments of friendship, and "all went merry as a marriage bell."

Another grand State banquet was given on the evening of the 19th, at which the King, Prince Carignano, the Italian and French Ministers, and numerous civil and military officials were present. After dinner his Majesty conversed with the French Ministers and some of the principal guests. With this entertainment the festivities were brought to conclusion.

In connection with this subject, it is worthy of note that contracts have just been signed for the construction of the St. Gotthard Railway, to connect Italy with Germany via Switzerland, a project which has been on the *tapis* for many years, but of which circumstances have heretofore hindered the execution. The work of construction is to be intrusted to the same engineers who have just completed the great undertaking of piercing the Alps under, or near, Mont Cenis; and it may be confidently anticipated that the experiences they have gained will enable them to successfully overcome whatever difficulties the new enterprise may present.

## ST. MARTIN'S GOOSE.

OUR Illustration represents an incident of humble life in Germany significant of that close relation between the schoolmaster and the parents of the pupils which has done so much to make the educational system of the country successful. It is an extraordinary fact that in England the schoolmaster is seldom met with in society, and all the tendency of the action of our present school boards is not to elevate the teacher into a position of independence and close recognition, as one to whom is intrusted the highest interests of our children and the most important functions of the State, but to depress him, hamper him, and deteriorate his influence by making him subservient. It will be a long time before English boys and girls everywhere learn to regard their teachers humanly and tenderly, and the greatest cause of this defect is that parents regard the schoolmaster as a mere reservoir of necessary knowledge, from whom to draw a certain amount of instruction at so much a quarter. They seldom think of inviting him to their houses; and, such is the barbarous prejudice of meanness, would be half offended should they find themselves in his company at any other house where they might visit. Let us hope that this reproach will soon be removed from us, and that even in a local village-school some occasions may be found which will make a scene not altogether unlike that of a German district-school on St. Martin's Eve, when seasonable presents are brought in with much noise and no less love.

We have so long discontinued to observe saints' days in this country that no attention is paid to any anniversaries except the legal quarter days, when our recognitions are not always pleasant; but there was a time when St. Martin's Day, or Nov. 11, was a great festival. It was observed more generally on the Continent than in England, for the saint—who was born at Sabaria, in Hungary, about the year 316, and, in spite of the kindness of his disposition, was compelled to be a soldier—was elected Bishop of Tours, and became the "Apostle of the Gauls," distinguished for being the first confessor to whom the Latin Church offered public prayers. We all know the story of his dividing his cloak with the beggar. The remnant of that cloak was for long years carried as a sacred banner before the monarchs of France whenever war was declared, and the oratory or building where it was kept was called after it the *chapelle*, from the French *chape*—a cloak or cape; while the official who had charge of it was the *chaplain*, whence some learned authorities say we derive our *chapel* and *chaplain*. The festival of St. Martin falls at the time of year when the new vintage is drawn from the lees and tasted, when cattle used to be killed for winter food, and when poultry, and especially fat geese, are in their prime; therefore it is a fitting season for a feast. On the ancient clog almanacks the day is marked with the figure of a goose; and not at Michaelmas, but at Martinmas, is the luscious bird eaten by our continental neighbours. In Scotland and the north of England a fat ox is called a "mart," in obvious reference to the time when beees were killed for winter use. What says old Tusser in his husbandry?—

When Easter comes, who knows not then  
That veal and bacon is the man?  
And Martinmas beef doth bear good tack  
When country folk do dainties lack.

In Germany the feast of the saint was always kept with no little ceremony, and no less consumption of the good things of this life. In his translation of "Neogeorgus" Barnaby Googe lets us know how the anniversary was observed there towards the end of the fifteenth century:—

To belly chear, yet once again,  
Doth Martin more incline,  
Whom all the people worshippeth  
With roasted geese and wine.  
Both all the day long and the night,  
Now each man open makes  
His vessels all, and of the must,  
Oft times, the last he takes,  
Which holy Martin afterwards  
Alloweth to be wine;  
Therefore they him, into the skies,  
Extol with praise divine.

Thus, then, the festival of St. Martin has come down to us even to these times, when the observances include the innocent and merry gratulations of little lads and lasses, who for once are able to gladden the heart of some mild village dominie with promises of a rich roast and a bumper of Rhenish.

SAMUEL TANNETT, nineteen, described as a labourer, charged before Mr. Benson at Southwark Police Court, on Monday, with killing and slaying Charles Wood, eight years of age, by recklessly and furiously riding a horse over him in the Aldermanster-road, Bermondsey, was committed to Newgate for trial.

## SAYINGS AND DOINGS.

THE QUEEN'S HEALTH, according to advices from Balmoral, continues to improve. General Blumenthal has arrived at the castle.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES AND FAMILY will, according to present arrangements, arrive at Sandringham House from Scotland at the end of the first week in November, and will celebrate the Prince of Wales's birthday by a county ball on Nov. 9.

THE QUEEN has approved of the Civil Companionship of the Bath being conferred on the following gentlemen:—Mr. Law, Assistant Secretary to the Treasury and Auditor of the Civil List; and Mr. J. H. Parker, distinguished antiquary, who was employed by her Majesty in connection with the history and antiquities of Windsor Castle, and is now engaged in archaeological researches in Rome.

THE LORD CHANCELLOR will receive the Lord Mayor Elect on Thursday, Nov. 2, the first day of Michaelmas Term, also the Judges and Queen's Counsel, &c., at his Lordship's residence in Great George-street.

THE RIGHT HON. JOHN BRIGHT, M.P., AND MRS. BRIGG left Redchale, on Monday afternoon, for Llandudno, where they intend spending a few weeks.

THE DUKE DE GUISE, son of the Duke d'Anjou, has entered the Collège Condorcet to complete his mathematical studies, with the view of entering the Polytechnic School. The Prince, who is now seventeen years of age, is destined for military life.

THE LORD MAYOR has consented to preside over a meeting at the Mansion House, on the 25th inst., for the purpose of calling public attention to the distress caused by the famine in Persia.

MARSHAL LEBGEUF has returned to his château in the department of the Orne.

MR. BAXTER addressed his constituents at Arbroath on Wednesday night. He defended his conduct at the Admiralty at considerable length, avowing his preference for Germany over France in the late war, and wound up by advising his constituents not to be led away by Republican theories, but to stand up for the Queen and Constitution.

THE LORD MAYOR presided over a public meeting at the Mansion House on Monday, at which resolutions were adopted expressive of sympathy with the widespread distress in the Leeward Islands, and inviting subscriptions towards the relief of the suffering inhabitants.

M. LEON SAY, the Prefect of the Seine, will be the guest of the Lord Mayor on his forthcoming visit to London, preparatory to his being entertained at a banquet at the Mansion House on Wednesday next. He will be accompanied by M. Vanstrein, the President of the Municipal Council of Paris, and they will arrive early on Tuesday morning.

THE LEEDS MEETING of the Social Science Association was brought to a close on Wednesday, when the members were congratulated upon the success which had attended the gathering. The Congress will sit at Plymouth next year.

THE BIRMINGHAM SCHOOL BOARD have resolved to apply to the Public Works Loan Commissioners for a sum of £20,000, to be expended in the building of rate-supported schools.

THE PARIS MINT has struck a gold medal, to be presented to M. Leon Say as a gift from Paris to London, in commemoration of the relief extended by London to Paris after the siege.

A MEMORIAL TO THE LATE CHARLES DICKENS, who was born at Portsmouth, is to be raised in that town.

THE REV. J. B. MOZLEY's appointment to the Regius Professorship of Divinity at the University of Oxford, and to a Canonry in Christ Church, is formally announced.

GENERAL FAIDHERBE is going to Egypt on a scientific mission from the French Government.

THE DIRECTORS OF THE BANK OF ENGLAND have raised the minimum rate of discount from four to five per cent.

THE CESAREWITCH STAKES were, on Tuesday, won by Baron Rothschild's Coriolanus, Cardinal York taking second place, and Sylva coming in third. Twenty-seven ran. Time, 4 min. 5 sec.

A PUBLIC MEETING, at which the lodger franchise was denounced as a delusion and a sham, was held at the Sussex Hall, Bouverie-street, on Tuesday evening. Mr. Passmore Edwards presided.

PROFESSOR SEDGWICK'S state of health is such as to interfere with the delivery of his usual course of lectures during the academical year at Cambridge University. His place will be temporarily taken by Professor John Morris, of University College, London.

FRANCOIS TIXIER, of Dunkerque, who has saved more than fifty lives, and is said to have saved also thirty vessels from shipwreck, fell a victim to his devotion during the storm of Saturday week. The municipal authorities of Dunkerque have given him a public funeral.

MR. DAYMAN, one of the magistrates presiding at the Hammersmith and Wandsworth Police Courts, is about to retire from the Bench. The learned gentleman, who is sixty-seven years of age, was called to the Bar in 1829, and was appointed a metropolitan police magistrate in January, 1856.

A NEW GRAMMAR SCHOOL was opened at Malistone, on Tuesday, in the presence of a large muster from the town and neighbourhood, which included the Earl of Romney, Sir J. Lubbock, M.P., Mr. Gathorne Hardy, M.P., the Bishop-Suffragan of Dover, and Mr. Wykeham Martin, M.P.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FIVE HORSES, purchased by the Government for the late autumn manoeuvres, were sold by auction last Saturday, by order of the Secretary of State for War, at Aldridge's, St. Martin's-lane, and fetched an average price of over £20 each.

THE BRITISH HOSPITAL FOR DISEASES OF THE SKIN, in Great Marlborough-street, W., and Finsbury-square, E.C., has just received a handsome present of valuable framed engravings for the decoration of the outpatients' waiting-halls, from Mr. Henry Graves, the eminent publisher.

THE PAPAL BULL by which, according to usage, M. Thiers, as Chief of the French Government, is nominated Canon of St. John de Latran at Rome, does not designate him as President of the French Republic, but as "Dux Francorum."

MR. JACOB BRIGHT presided at a meeting at Manchester, on Saturday evening, and declared himself unfavourable to the principle of life peerages advocated by Mr. Fawcett, and said that he would prefer a continuance of the existing system rather than a change which did not make the creation of Peers dependent upon the suffrages of the people.

THE BIRMINGHAM TOWN COUNCIL, on Tuesday, considered an application from the local Republican club for the use of the Townhall, in which Mr. Bradlaugh might deliver an address impeaching the house of Brunswick. Permission was, however, refused by a majority of 26 to 18.

A PARTY OF POLICE AND COASTGUARDS have made a raid from the Irish coast on a number of smugglers and distillers who carried on their illegal practices in the Island of Inishtirah, where the Cambria was wrecked about a year ago. The authorities succeeded in capturing a large quantity of illicit matter, but failed to make any prisoners, as the smugglers escaped to sea in boats.

AN EXPLOSION OF FIREDAMP has occurred in a new pit at Ellenbrook, near Manchester, in one of the Earl of Ellesmere's collieries. The mine is so well ventilated and free from gas that naked lights are used. About ten o'clock, while party of men were widening an archway, a breadth of the old brickwork suddenly fell, liberating a lode of gas, which exploded. Two boys were severely burned and several men injured.

SIR RICHARD WALLACE has had an interview with M. Léon Say, the object of which was to obtain the authorisation of the Prefect of the Seine to construct, in each quarter of Paris, public drinking-fountains, on the model of those existing in London. They will be supplied with the water of the Dijns, considered superior to that of the Seine, and will be erected entirely at the expense of the benevolent donor. Permission was at once given, with warm thanks on behalf of the population of the capital.

MR. GLADSTONE, in reply to a resolution adopted by the Castlebar board of guardians in favour of the release of the remaining Fenian prisoners, acknowledges the temperate language used and the loyal feelings evinced in the resolution, but regrets that her Majesty's Government cannot concur in the views expressed therein, and consider that the crimes committed by the persons alluded to and now in prison do not fall within the category of "political crimes," and are not in any way entitled to similar indulgence.

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE LIBERATION SOCIETY has issued a circular in which the attention of members of Parliament is called to the Irish education question. The action of the Government upon Mr. Fawcett's bill of last Session for abolishing religious tests in Trinity College is commented on, and constituencies are urged to make known that the most strenuous resistance will be offered to any attempt to establish a denominational University at the public cost.

THE EXCHEQUER RECEIPTS from April 1 to the 7th inst. amounted to £32,561,335, as against £31,326,175 last year; and they were derived from the following sources:—Customs, £10,093,000; excise, £10,214,000; stamps, £4,930,000; taxes, £394,000; income tax, £1,498,000; Post Office, £2,242,000; telegraph service, £425,000; Crown lands, £149,000; miscellaneous, £2,616,535. The payments amounted to £39,536,527; the balance remaining in the Bank of England last Saturday being £1,423,520, and in that of Ireland, £541,334.

## DEATH OF FIELD MARSHAL SIR JOHN BURGOYNE.

THIS distinguished veteran died last Saturday forenoon. Sir John, who was in his ninetieth year, had never wholly recovered the shock of the loss of his only son, Captain Hugh Burgoyn, on board the Captain, last year; but he had rallied from a recent attack, and until lately spent several hours daily down stairs; but more severe illness again supervened, and resulted in the demise of the respected soldier, whose death will be universally regretted. Until a recent period few of the physical or mental signs of advanced old age were apparent in the deceased. Those who met him in the intimacy of his own circle could not fail to be impressed by his extraordinary alertness and vigour, and still more by his perfect simplicity of manner and singular sweetness of nature. He has passed away, carrying with him the affectionate regard of the service, of his family, and of a host of friends.

The father of the subject of this notice was Lieutenant-General John Burgoyn, a son of Lord Bingley. More than a century ago he was a member of Parliament, and almost simultaneously his name was brought before the world as a writer of some light dramatic pieces, among which we may mention "The Maid of the Oaks," "The Heiress," and "The Lord of the Manor," which in their day had a stage success. General Burgoyn was severely assailed by Junius; married the daughter of the then Earl of Derby; commanded the British forces in Canada; was forced, with the troops under his command, to surrender to the Americans as prisoners of war; returned home; was appointed to the command of the forces in Ireland; wrote two volumes of dramatic and poetical works; died in June, 1792, and was buried in Westminster Abbey.

John Fox Burgoyn, who has just passed from amongst us, first saw the light of day in the year 1782, and entered the corps of Royal Engineers in 1793, so that his military career was considerably in excess of threescore years. His first name he derived from his father, his second Christian name he bore after Charles James Fox, who stood sponsor for him at the font. The active military career of the future Field Marshal commenced with the blockade of Malta and the surrender of Valetta in the first year of the present century. In 1806 we find him serving with the army in Sicily, and in the following year he went to Egypt under Sir R. Abercromby, and was present at the capture of Alexandria and the attack on Rosetta. Shortly afterwards he accompanied the expedition from Sicily destined for Portugal under Sir John Moore, and returned with it to England. He afterwards accompanied Sir John Moore's army to Sweden, and thence again to Portugal, and took part in the disastrous but not inglorious retreat to Corunna. In 1809 he joined the army of the Peninsula under Sir Arthur Wellesley, and remained with it till the conclusion of the war in 1814, taking an active part in nearly all the sieges, and being present also at most of the actions. As Commanding Royal Engineer, he conducted the siege of Burgos; and at San Sebastian the command of the siege devolved upon him on the death of Sir R. Fletcher, who was killed in the trenches before its walls. He was twice wounded in the Peninsular campaign, and received the gold cross and one clasp for Badajoz, Salamanca, Vittoria, San Sebastian, and Nive; the silver war medal, with three clasps, for Busaco, Ciudad Rodrigo, and Nivelle; and he had conferred upon him the Portuguese order of the Tower and Sword, at the recommendation of the Duke of Wellington, who highly esteemed him for his bravery and professional skill. Throughout the Peninsular campaign Burgoyn had been attached to the Third (or Fighting) Division, at the express request of the gallant Sir Thomas Picton. In 1815, when the army embarked for Flanders, that General again applied for Colonel Burgoyn's services. Unfortunately, however, the Master-General of the Ordnance, with whom the appointment rested, was obliged, by that military etiquette which has so often stood in the way of the energy and effectiveness of British officers, to refuse the application. Burgoyn, however, though not present at Waterloo, joined the Army of Occupation at Paris in July, and remained with it until its return to England. He had already distinguished himself as Commanding Engineer at the siege of New Orleans, under General Pakenham, and for his conduct on that occasion his name had been highly praised in the home despatches.

In 1826 we find him accompanying the army sent to Portugal, under Sir William H. Clinton, as Commanding Engineer. He returned with it to England at the close of the expedition; and in 1837, shortly after having attained the rank of a field-officer, was invested with the Order of the Bath.

For fifteen years—namely, from 1830 to 1845—he was employed in a civil capacity as chairman of the Board of Public Works in Ireland, and his name is thus associated with those great engineering operations which tended so much to develop the resources of the country and to ameliorate the condition of its people. In 1845 he was recalled to his military duties, being appointed to the important post of Inspector-General of Fortifications. This office, which brought Sir John Burgoyn into constant confidential communication with the Ministers of the Crown, enabled him to place before them the defenceless state of our country at that time; and his representations on the subject drew from the Duke of Wellington his celebrated letter which first aroused the attention of the public to the condition of our armaments, and for a time put a stop to measures of retrenchment and economic reform.

At the period of the Irish famine, in 1847, Sir John Burgoyn was selected by Lord John Russell, at that time Premier, to organise and conduct the Commission appointed for the relief of the suffering population of that island—a task for which his previous Irish experience had admirably qualified him.

The brevet of 1851 promoted Sir John Burgoyn to the rank of Lieutenant-General, and shortly afterwards he had conferred on him the highest military decoration, the grand cross of the Order of the Bath.

In February, 1854, when it became evident that war with Russia was imminent, Sir John Burgoyn was sent out by the Government to Turkey to report on the best means of fortifying Constantinople. He returned to England in April, and as soon as the expedition against Sebastopol was resolved upon, he was appointed Lieutenant-General on the Staff of the Army of the East, it being considered that his great military talents and engineering experience would prove of essential use in all those operations of which the Crimea was destined to become the scene. It was he who first suggested the flank march to Balaclava, who pointed out the Malakoff as the key of Sebastopol, and who conducted the siege operations before Sebastopol during the whole of the trying and fatal winter of 1854-5. He returned to England in the spring of the latter year, leaving the work which he had originated to be carried on by his successor, the late Sir Harry D. Jones.

At the close of the Russian war honours were thickly, but not undeservedly, showered upon Sir John Burgoyn. He was created a Baronet, and made a Grand Officer of the Legion of Honour, and received from the Sultan of Turkey the order of the Medjidie of the First Class. He was also elected a Fellow of the Royal Society, created an Honorary Doctor of Civil Law at Oxford, and made Colonel-Commandant of the Royal Engineers. More recently—namely, in 1868—he was made Constable at the Tower of London, and presented with the baton of a Field Marshal, and with the freedom of the city of London.

Sir John Burgoyn's pen, like that of his father, has not been idle; but he always employed it, not upon dramatic literature and graceful poetry, but upon professional subjects;

## THE NEW SPANISH MINISTRY.

The following is the new Ministry, formed after unexampled difficulty:—President of the Council and Minister of Marine, and pro tem. of State, Vice-Admiral Malcampo; Minister of War, General Bassols; Minister of Gobernacion, Señor Candau; Minister of Finance, Señor Angulo; Minister of Fomento, Señor Montijo; Minister of Grace and Justice, Señor Colmenares; Minister of Ultramar, Señor Balaguer.

Some of these are senators and some deputies, but none of them have been Ministers before or made any great figure in politics. They all voted for Señor Sagasta on Tuesday week, and it is supposed are chosen at his instance. There is great difference of opinion as to how they will conduct themselves in office. They themselves say they will carry out Zorrilla's programme; but grave doubts are expressed about this. Señor Balaguer has for some time been the director of Sagasta's paper, *La Iberia*. He is a distinguished poet and writer, and is a Catalan by birth. Under the late Administration he held the post of Director-General of the Communications, equivalent to Chief of the Postal and Telegraphic Departments. General Bassols succeeded General Lopuerto in the Military Governorship of Madrid. Vice-Admiral Malcampo was commander of the Zaragoza when the fleet, under Topete, "pronounced," in September, 1868. Señor Angulo is by profession an architect. People are anxious to know how he will proceed in the building of the national finances, whether he will work on the base laid down by Señor Ruiz Gomez, or venture a new one of his own. Señor Candau was one of the few Progressists who opposed the retirement of that party in 1864, for which act he was then "excommunicated" by that party. Señor Colmenares was Chief Justice of Hayannah in the days of Narváez.

The King has had a hard time of it, but has allowed no other feeling to dominate him but Constitutionalism. On Tuesday, Oct. 3, when Señor Zorrilla presented his resignation, he at once sent for Señor Sagasta, in his double capacity as author of the defeat and President elect of the Congress, offering him the task of selecting a Cabinet. Sagasta refused, and counselled his Majesty to decline to accept Zorrilla's resignation, as the defeat was personal, not political. Summoned again to the Royal presence, Zorrilla refused firmly, but respectfully. Sagasta then suggested Espartero. Telephoned to, the old man replied with a refusal, owing to his age. Once more the King appealed to Sagasta, and asked him to assume the task himself. Sagasta declined, and urged another attempt to persuade Zorrilla either to re-enter the same Cabinet, or to remodel it, giving place to one or two of the members who had voted for him on Tuesday, promising that all of those members should in either case support the Ministry. The King sent for Zorrilla and reported the views and the promises of Señor Sagasta, but Zorrilla positively declined. He said to re-enter with another Cabinet would imply a change of policy, and has he had and would have but one policy, he discarded the idea, while enter with his former Cabinet he could not, as they had been Parliamentarily defeated. The promise of the support of Señor Sagasta's friends was of no inducement to him after what had happened.

Once more the King turned to Sagasta, sending at the same time for Señor Santa Cruz, the President of the Senate. They recommended his Majesty to try General Cordova. Accordingly General Cordova was sent for. He, too, declined the honour. He said that, as War Minister in the late Cabinet, he represented no other programme or policy but that of Señor Zorrilla, and he would not expose himself to the risk of a defeat at the hands of those who had upset the Ministry on Tuesday. Once again Señor Sagasta was sent for, and consulted over all these refusals. He recommended his Majesty to apply to Vice-Admiral Malcampo, who, he thought, might form a Ministry out of the victorious party of Tuesday. Malcampo set to work, and soon reported his success to his Majesty. Thus the chasm is bridged over. The Cortes by law ought to sit at least four months in each year, counting from the date, not of their opening, but of their constitution. They are short some six or seven weeks of that time, and the Ministry now formed is generally understood to be one of transition, to arrive in due course at a dissolution and new elections.

It is difficult to convey an idea of the agitation prevailing in Madrid since Tuesday. That night the streets were full of groups—the cafés were crowded, the clubs all astir. The zealous captain of a battalion of the citizen militia gave an order that its band should proceed to Señor Sagasta's house and serenade him. Instantly all the officers threatened to resign if the order were not countermanded. Señor Zorrilla was serenaded by the band of the regiment of Cantabria. It is said 2000 people entered his house during the evening to shake hands with him. The Tertulia Progressista were to have met together to hear a report of the Royal journey from two of their members who had accompanied the King throughout—viz., Señor Llani y Persi and Señor Salmeron, both eminent deputies in the Cortes. The former of these gentlemen, in a speech on the crisis, proposed that they should abandon for the evening the original object of the meeting and proceed to Señor Zorrilla's house to "felicitate" him. The idea was approved, and of they set, to the number of 200. Arrived at the house, they explained their mission. Señor Zorrilla was much gratified with their sympathy and expressions of confidence. Next morning Zorrilla was waited upon by a deputation of University students, in the name of an immense number of their companions who had abandoned their studies for a parade in the streets and a "demonstration" under his windows. He thanked them for their attentions, but declined to make them a speech, as called for by them. He, however, went out on the balcony and returned their salutes. Late in the afternoon the students, with their numbers now considerably increased, walked in very orderly procession to the palace, and, after giving vivas for the King, for the Radical Ministry, &c., sent a deputation to seek an interview with his Majesty. General Rossel, the Chief of the Palace, told them his Majesty would receive any document they presented in writing, but was too occupied to see them personally. They then quietly dispersed.

A great open-air meeting was held, at three in the afternoon of Wednesday, by the Dos de Mayo monument. Speeches in sympathy with Zorrilla and in opposition to Sagasta were made, and then a procession formed to the palace. The utmost order prevailed, though cries of "Muera Sagasta!" were given along with those of "Viva Zorrilla!" At the palace they sent a deputation to see the King. His Majesty granted them an interview. The deputy to the Congress, Señor Chacon, said their object was to express sympathy with the honest Government just fallen, and to pay their respects to his Majesty. The King said he regretted to have to deprive himself of the pleasure of saluting them from the balcony, as theirs was a political gathering. They might, however, depend on his acting Constitutionally. When this was communicated to the crowd they dispersed quietly.

A DONKEY AND THE MUNICIPAL FRANCHISE.—At the Bolton municipal revision court, last Saturday, a man named Charles Conway, who was on the list for a house, 12, King-street, was objected to by the Conservatives. Mr. Holden asked Conway's wife if they did not keep a donkey?—Mrs. Conway: Yes.—Mr. Holden: Whose is it?—Mrs. Conway: It is mine; but I have not come here to talk about that.—Mr. Holden: Are not you and your husband partners in the donkey?—Mrs. Conway: Yes; but what of that?—Mr. Holden: You will see directly. Where does the donkey live?—Mrs. Conway: Why, at No. 12, King-street.—Mr. Holden: Then it is a joint occupation (laughter)?—Mrs. Conway: What?—Mr. Holden: The donkey is the occupier of the house?—Mrs. Conway: Yah (renewed laughter)!—Mr. Holden: You live with the donkey?—Mrs. Conway: Yah (roars of laughter)!—Mr. Holden: Then No. 12, King-street, must be a stable, and not a house. The objection is sustained.—Mr. Winder (Liberal legal agent): The woman means that the donkey lives in a stable adjoining the house.—Mr. Holden: She does not say so. The name was struck off the list. [There surely were two donkeys concerned in this case—Mrs. Conway's "Neddy" and the revising barrister, the latter of whom acknowledged his affinity to the former by holding that an ass could be a joint occupier with a member of the genus homo.]

## ROSSEL'S SECOND TRIAL.

For the second time the Commercial Delegate for War, Colonel Rossel, has appeared before his judges, and again he has been condemned to death and military degradation. His first conviction, before the third Council of War, presided over by Colonel Merlin, was quashed on appeal by the Council of Revision, the judges not having taken into due consideration the legal objections of M. Joly, Rossel's able and eloquent defender. M. Joly maintained that, inasmuch as the 238th article of the military code, by which Rossel was judged, spoke only of desertion to the enemy—i.e., the foreign foe—and did not mention "armed rebels," which many other laws did, it was evident that the authors of the said code intended to draw a distinction and to be less severe on those who deserted to armed rebels than to those who deserted to the foreign enemies of their country. Colonel Merlin did not pay sufficient attention to M. Joly's objections, and the judgment of the court-martial, over which he presided, was consequently quashed, and it was decided that Colonel Rossel should be tried again, by the fourth court-martial, which has Colonel Boisnémetz for president. Through the trials of the Communists Colonel Boisnémetz has been remarkable for his extreme reverence to the prisoners who have appeared before him, and he has been in such a hurry to condemn them that several of his sentences have been declared null and void on appeal. Colonel Boisnémetz—the French journalists have nicknamed him "Boite d'Allumettes" (Match-Box), on account of his fiery temper—is a man about forty-five years of age, and to all appearance about as irascible a mortal as ever donned the uniform of a French Colonel of the Line. In consideration of Rossel's rank in the French army, the members of the Council were of higher rank than usual; but they looked a very condemning set of judges.

After the usual preliminaries, such as the reading of the *acte d'accusation*, &c., were over, Colonel Boisnémetz, in a very sharp tone of voice, asked the prisoner what he had to say for himself. Colonel Rossel replied that he had intrusted his defence to M. Joly, and that he had himself little to offer on the subject. Colonel Boisnémetz, however, insisted; and one could not help fancying that he looked forward with pleasure to the agreeable task of "badgering" the prisoner. Rossel, being hard pressed, repeated briefly, but very clearly, the same sort of defence as he had made use of on his previous trial. He only joined the Commune, he said, in the hope that the Parisians intended to renew the struggle against the Prussians. It was true that he very soon learned that the Commune had no intention of fighting the Germans, but he did not make the discovery until it was too late. Whether Rossel was really induced to take sides with the Commune through hatred of the Prussians he alone knows, but at all events Colonel Boisnémetz did not believe him. "How could you hope to defend Paris against the Prussians when these latter held the northern and eastern forts, and the Parisians had nothing to defend them but the dismantled enceinte of the city?" "The same *enceinte*," replied Colonel Rossel, "kept out the army of Versailles for more than two months; why should it not have repulsed the Prussians?" "But you know that the army of Versailles did not have recourse to radical measures" (*les grands moyens*). Those who had remained in Paris during the reign of the Commune, and who had witnessed the daily storm of shells in the Champs Elysées, to say nothing of the tremendous bombardment of Auteuil and Passy, could not help wondering what were the means which Colonel Boisnémetz would have had the Versailles army employ against Paris. The president next asked Rossel how he could believe that it was possible to carry on the war against Prussia after the fall of Paris, and he called on the prisoner to point out the plan of campaign which he would have pursued. Rossel answered, modestly enough, that the time had not yet come to judge of the expediency of making peace with the Germans last February; but that he, as a matter of opinion, still held that French resistance might have been prolonged after the capitulation of Paris.

The prisoner wisely declined to enter into details, although the president went so far as to say that no one could dream of carrying on the war when the armistice was signed. Now it so happens that one of Colonel Boisnémetz's superior officers did not only "dream" of continuing the war, but drew up, and has lately published, an elaborate plan of campaign to be put in action in case peace had not been voted at Bordeaux last spring. I suppose even Colonel Boisnémetz, of whom, by-the-way, no one ever heard before the present courts-martial, will hardly dispute General Chanzy's eminence as a soldier or the value of his authority, and the plan of campaign to which I allude is to be found in that General's recently-published work on the Army of the Loire.

After this the president proceeded to tease his victim about the way in which he signed his letters, and said that the formula which he made use of in writing to General Le Pôle was less respectful than that which he employed in his communications with "General" Cluseret. Then Colonel Boisnémetz actually went so far as to ask Rossel why, when in hiding, he made use of an assumed name. Next he read a letter from a Polish gentleman who had been asked to serve under the Commune, but who declined to interfere in foreign quarrels, having lost, he said, fortune and health in the Polish insurrection of 1848-9. "A foreigner set you right by declining to join the Commune; why did you not follow his example?" "So I did," retorted Rossel, very quietly; "he fought for the insurrection in '48 in Poland, I in 1871 in France." "Not at all," answered Colonel Boisnémetz; "there is as much difference between Poland and France as between men and monkeys" (*sic*). Rossel did not reply, but one might well have interpreted the Colonel's speech to mean that the Poles were men and the French monkeys. Then the president read an order of the day from Rossel when he was Delegate for War, in which he commanded the soldiers not to stop fighting, even if the hostile troops should throw up their arms in token of surrender. "Who ever heard of such a barbarous order?" "Such orders have often been given in war by commanders," said the prisoner. "Never," replied Colonel Boisnémetz, red with anger at being contradicted, "has such an order been given by a French General; none one who ever gave such an order." "Napoleon," was the reply, in a tone and with an accent that rang through the hall. Frenchmen may abuse the Bonapartes as they like, but the name of the great captain who carried the tricolour in triumph from Moscow to Madrid still moves them, and even the stern soldier on the bench seemed to sympathize with the prisoner in his evident admiration for the greatest General of modern times. Colonel Boisnémetz muttered something about such practices being out of date, but Rossel had made "a hit—a very palpable hit." "You told me, my Colonel," continued the prisoner, "that you would prove that I had behaved cruelly to prisoners. I hope you will do so, to give me a chance of defending myself." Colonel Boisnémetz, after a deal of fumbling among his papers, produced Rossel's letter to Major Lepereche, in which the former stated that if another flag of truce were sent with an insulting order to surrender Fort Issy he would shoot the bearer. "Well," said Rossel, "I only acted in conformity with the usages of war." Major Lepereche sent a summons to Fort Issy to surrender in a quarter of an hour, threatening to shoot all the garrison if they did not at once lay down their arms. There was no breach, and it was impossible for him to take the fort in that time. Therefore this message can only have been a ruse by which he hoped to terrify the garrison into submission. I think, my Colonel, that you ought to have the generosity to admit that I was always a loyal enemy." This last speech put Colonel Boisnémetz in such a rage that he lost all control over himself: he muttered some incoherent words, and ended by exclaiming, "One may be generous to an enemy, but not to a traitor!" (*Pour un ennemi on est généreux, pas pour un traître!*) Certainly no one will accuse Colonel Boisnémetz of being *généreux* in his treatment of Rossel. When the latter was president of the court-martial under the Commune, I can testify from personal knowledge that he was not only far milder in his conduct towards prisoners, but a far more dignified, not to say a more respectable, Judge.

M. Joly next developed the legal point as to whether Rossel could be considered guilty of desertion to "the enemy," seeing that he had only deserted to rebels. The young barrister, who has shown so much talent throughout the sittings of the court-martial, was as eloquent as ever, but Colonel Boisnémetz did not pay the slightest attention to his arguments. Had Cicero himself been pleading I do not think the irascible Colonel would have paid any more attention. As it was, he chatted with a colleague, mended his pen, drummed the devil's tattoo on the table, and in every way endeavoured to show that he was paying no attention to M. Joly.

The Commissary of the Government replied briefly, and then the Court retired to deliberate on the point of law raised by Rossel's counsel. During the suspension of the trial of Colonel Rossel, the father of the prisoner came forward with tottering steps and kissed his son. After about half an hour's deliberation the Court returned, and it was announced that the court, by a majority of six to one, had overruled M. Joly's technical objections, and considered that "enemies" and "armed rebels" were synonymous. Then came the speech of the Commissary of the Republic, which was not nearly so harsh in tone or language as Colonel Boisnémetz's speeches to the prisoner. M. Joly replied with all his usual eloquence; but, after a very short deliberation, the court-martial sentenced the prisoner to death and military degradation.

## OBITUARY.

M. LAMBERT, FRENCH MINISTER OF THE INTERIOR.—M. Thiers has lost a fast friend in M. Lambrecht, who was carried off, on Sunday morning, by an apoplectic stroke. The Versailles Government will find it hard to replace the late Minister of the Interior, inasmuch as he was classed by the Assembly as a Royalist, while he lent himself with a good will to many of the personal views of the President. M. Lambrecht's age is given as fifty-two, but his broken appearance made him look much older. His political career, which can scarcely be called brilliant, commenced in 1863, when bourgeois and Monarchical Liberals made up their minds to swallow the oath imposed by the Emperor on all candidates for the Corps Législatif. Elected in that year, after a sharp struggle with the official candidate for a circumscription of the department of the Nord, he entered the Chamber under the leadership of M. Thiers. The Government in 1870 offered to make him prefect of the department which elected him in 1863 but rejected him in 1869. He refused to accept the place, giving for his reason that he could only serve an Administration deriving its powers in a regular way from the entire country. All M. Lambrecht's local influence in the north, which was considerable, was exerted against M. Gambetta and in favour of M. Thiers, with whom he was agreed on most points, except that of giving a fair trial to Republican institutions. His Liberalism was of that narrow kind which Prevost-Paradol supported, under the name of *Parlementairisme*. Freedom of the press was dear to him, subject, however, to a *cautionnement* sufficiently high to prevent the hungry class from giving utterance to their grievances and their hatred. When, one evening, under the Empire, the Liberal Opposition were discussing at Count Daru's a Press Bill which was to come before the Chamber the day following, M. Lambrecht defended, almost passionately, though a passionless man, the existing *cautionnement*. Without it, he argued, the *Millières*, *Chassins*, *Vermorels*, and other worse representatives of the unwashed, would swamp society. It did not occur to him that a society so rotten must be inevitably swamped, whether the *faubourgs* were kept down or not. The working classes he disliked and feared. In his fear he made no distinction between the brutalized operative of Lille and Roubaix and the skilled artisan of Paris—the intelligent ouvrier who renders the shop windows of the Boulevards, the Rue de la Paix, and the Palais Royal so well worth seeing. What consequences the wholesale transfer of the Paris workmen to the Pontoon and Orangery must lead to never presented themselves to his mind. M. Lambrecht's influence in the Versailles Government was on the side of inflexible repression. Thinking he found in the writings of J. B. Say and other economists of the Malthusian school a scientific sanction for unflinching severity, he was harassed by no qualms of conscience when shutting the door of mercy in the face of the Communists. He had the rare merit of being fast in his friendships, disliked claptrap, eschewed rhetoric, and disdained to accept honours or emoluments from any Government to which he could not lend a hearty support. When accepting office last June he stipulated that he was to aid a personal friend, and not serve a Republic in which he refused to see a permanent regime worthy of his entire allegiance.

VICE-ADMIRAL W. WARREN, C.B.—Vice-Admiral William Warren died on Monday last, aged seventy-three, he having been born in January, 1818. The deceased Admiral entered the Navy in the spring of 1811, and while on the West India station displayed much activity in the suppression of piracy. He was made Lieutenant in February, 1825, and in August, 1829, obtained the command of the *Speedwell* schooner, during the command of which vessel, in April, 1832, and June the same year, he captured three armed slave vessels, after a well-fought action, one of the vessels being greatly superior in force, for which services he was advanced to the rank of Commander in August of that year. He subsequently sailed with the expedition to China in 1840; and in January of the following year he co-operated at the attack upon Chuenpee. In March ensuing he was at the capture of Canton, when he had command of the western division of boats. He also bore a conspicuous part at the second attack on Canton, in May of that year. His gallantry and able services obtained him the commission as Captain, bearing date May, 1841, and in the October following he was further rewarded by being nominated a Companion of the Order of the Bath. For a time he commanded the *Trincomalee*, on the North America and West India station. He became Rear-Admiral on reserved half pay June 4, 1861, and Vice-Admiral April 2, 1866.

MR. E. S. ROBERTSON.—Intelligence has been received in England of a fatal accident to Mr. Edward Shafte Robertson, a younger brother of the late Mr. T. W. Robertson, the dramatist. Mr. Shafte Robertson, who had only reached Melburne a few months ago, where he had accepted a theatrical engagement, was specially selected to join a theatrical company proceeding to India. He had embarked in the steam-ship *Avoca*, and, while conversing with a companion, Mr. J. B. Howe, a tragedian, a sudden lurch of the vessel precipitated him through the open hatches of the engine-room on to the steel cylinder, a depth of 14 ft. The violence of the blow caused concussion of the brain, and he died three days afterwards. He was only twenty-seven at the time of his death, which took place on Sept. 1. Mr. Robertson made his first appearance in London, at the *Globe Theatre*, in October last year.

UNITED STATES' POPULATION.—The Census tables now in course of publication show the birthplace of the population of each State of the Union. In the great State of New York, with a population of 4,382,750, the returns show that 3,243,100 are native born and 1,139,353 are foreign born; but the number of the native born of parents of foreign birth is 2,043,112; the number having one or both parents foreign is 2,225,627. In Pennsylvania, out of a population of 3,521,791, only 531,261 are actually foreign born; yet the number of foreign percentage is 1,151,208. Wisconsin shows that, out of a population of 1,054,670, the number of foreign percentage is 717,832. The Southern States show far different results, thus:—Tennessee, with a total population of 1,250,520, gives but 19,116 of foreign birth. Alabama, Georgia, and Arkansas are even less foreign, while North Carolina, with a total population of 1,071,361, gives but 302 of foreign birth. The tables give the following account of city populations:—New York city, total population, 942,292; born in the United States, 523,198. Philadelphia, total, 674,022; born in the United States, 490,398. Brooklyn, total, 396,029; born in the United States, 210,870. Baltimore, total, 267,351; born in the United States, 210,870. Boston, total, 230,536; born in the United States, 172,450. Buffalo, total, 117,714; born in the United States, 71,477. Jersey city, total, 82,646; born in the United States, 50,711.

## NORTH AND SOUTH TYROL.

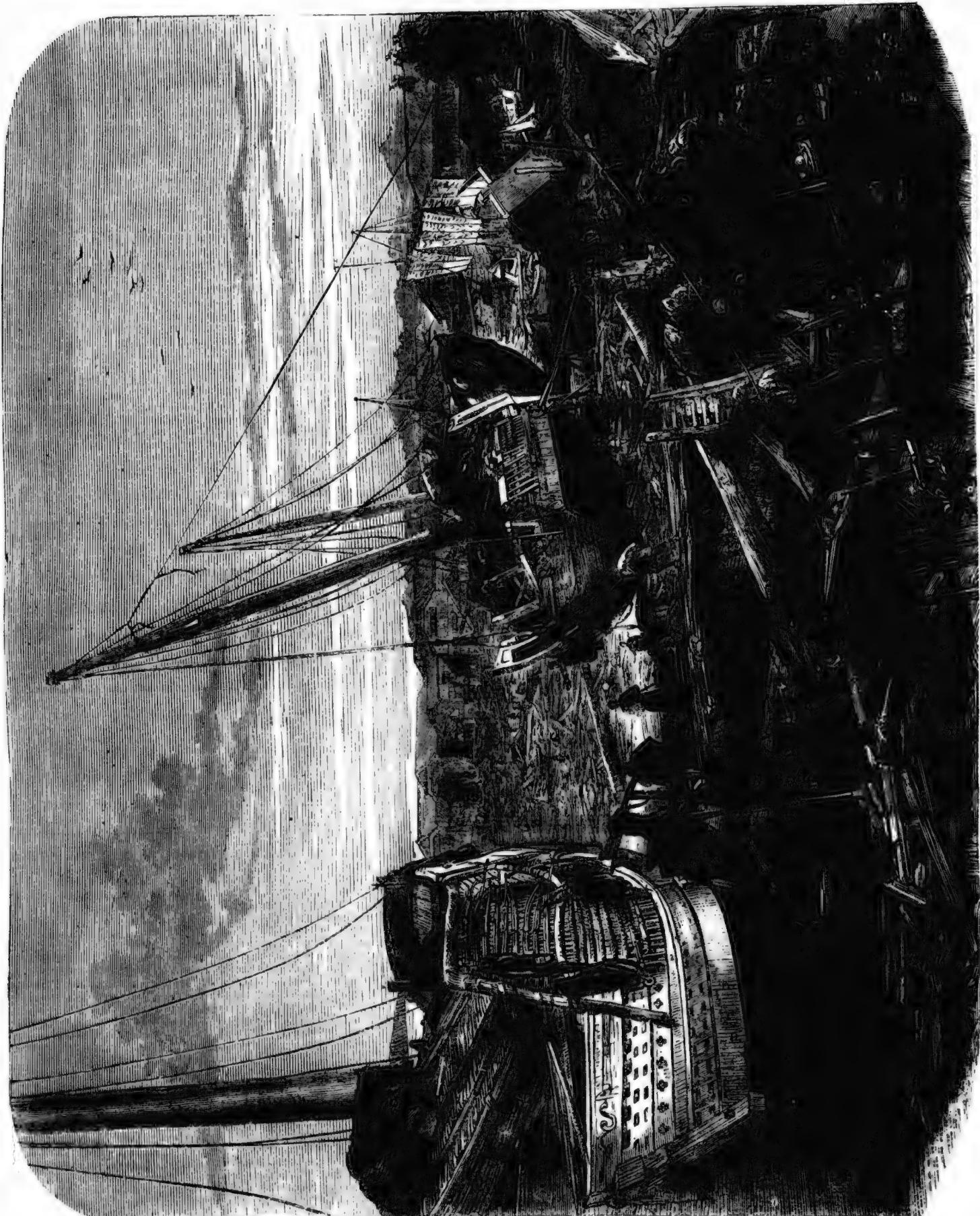
BETWEEN LUCERNE, on the Lake of the Four Canons, and Lugano, in the Canton Ticino, there is nearly the same geographical distance as from Innsbruck, in the valley of the Inn, to Trent, in the valley of the Adige. The ethnological difference is also the same in both cases. There is nothing more intensely German than either the German Swiss or the German Tyrolese; and, on the other hand, nowhere is the Italian national character more distinctly developed than among the Ticinese and the Trentini. In both cases the great mountain barrier of the Alps seemed intended by nature to draw an eternal line of demarcation between the Teutonic and the Latin races; yet, in both cases, the people on the northern and on the southern watershed have been by political circumstances united in one State for centuries. The Germans of Lucerne and the Italians of the Ticino have been and are Swiss; the Germans of Innsbruck and the Italians of Trent have been and are Austrians and Tyrolese.

The only difference, and a very important one, lies in this, that the Ticinese are quite willing, glad, and proud to be Swiss, and to belong to the same confederacy with Lucerne, while the Trentini exhibit little if any loyalty to Austria, and disclaim all brotherhood with the German Tyrolese. The reason of the differences must be sought less in national instincts than in the charms of self-government. The Ticinese have at all times evinced the most lively sympathies with the Italians in their long struggle for independence. Their volunteers fought on behalf of the Milanese in 1848, and their towns on Lakes Locarno and Lugano were for many years the harbour of Italian refugees in all political storms, and the focus of Italian conspiracy against the Austrian ruler. All these brotherly feelings were, however, perfectly disinterested; and when Italy was free and one, after 1859 and 1866, the Ticinese, being solicited by some overzealous patriots to break with the confederacy and to come into the common Italian family, answered that they would for ever be, as they had always been, Italians at heart, but that they were Republicans above all things, and that those blessings of governing and taxing themselves which they enjoyed in perfection as citizens of the Swiss Confederacy were paramount with them over all sentimental considerations.

It is otherwise with the Trentini. Trent and its territory came into the possession of the Austrian Crown in remote times, being made over to the House of Hapsburg by their Prince Bishop, who exercised lordly sway over his diocese. The Hapsburg Princes tacked their new possession on to their county of Tyrol at a time when people were disposed of without in the least consulting their inclinations, and Tyrol, north and south, from the extreme northern point of the Voralberg at Bregenz, on the Lake of Constance, to Riva, on Lake Maggiore, was made into one province, not only belonging bodily to Austria, but, after 1814, also to that German Confederacy of which Austria had the presidency. Since 1814, however, Austria extended her possessions south of the Alps over all Lombardy and Venetia, and exerted an undisputed supremacy over the whole Italian peninsula. But commensurate with her power was her unpopularity; she was met everywhere by national aspirations, which gained strength in proportion to the efforts she employed to stifle them, and which in the end achieved an easy and complete triumph over all the forces of her empire. The Trentini had been loyal and peaceful subjects enough in the good old despotic times. Like the other Tyrolese, they had been treated by Austria as her spoilt children; they had been appointed to places of trust in the Lombardo-Venetian provinces, and many of them played even a most odious part as policemen and magistrates in those senseless proceedings against the Carbonari which peoples

OCT. 14, 1871

## ILLUSTRATED TIMES



EFFECTS OF A TYPHOON IN THE PORT OF HIIGO, JAPAN.

## RECENT TYPHOON IN JAPAN.

To have brought intelligence from Japan among the ordinary items of news may surely be regarded as one of the great achievements of the age, and we are now able, not only to furnish some particulars of important events in that remote region, but to illustrate them by engravings taken from sketches made on the spot. Indeed, now that we have consular blue books making us familiar with the works and ways of that most ingenious people, we may expect very soon to regard the Japanese as among our valued and stanch allies, so we can send them much that they want and take from them those native manufactures and productions in which their country is rich. Unfortunately, however, our present illustration of the most recent event of which we are advised represents a calamity which has done much damage at one of the ports to which attention had been directed as a station for the prosecution of those commercial relations that are gradually drawing us nearer to our distant friends. It is from Hiogo that we receive intelligence of a destructive typhoon—not a typhoon, though these have done a good deal of mischief in times past, but one of those sudden and fearful tempests before which neither ship, nor house, nor river-bank, nor anything but solid rock can stand. The usual indications were not wanting; a sudden variation in the barometer, a peculiar condition of the atmosphere, and all the strange presages of the coming storm; but nothing could be done effectually to meet the danger before the tempest burst and swept almost everything before it. Palisades, stone breakwaters, sheds, buildings, and great balks of timber, all were mingled in indiscriminate ruin; and, as well as the native vessels, two European ships—one of which was the English burgo Pride of the Thames—suffered wreck, while a steamer was also nearly destroyed. Our engraving represents the aspect of Hiogo, with the stranded and shattered vessels, after the abatement of the tornado.

## THE NEW OPERA HOUSE, VIENNA.

It may be taken for granted that when the present attractions of victory leave Berlin to resume its usually sober, not to say dull, aspect, that Vienna will again become the gay capital of Germany. This Imperial city, with broad streets, spacious squares, instinct with life and amusement, and one of the healthiest places in Europe, must always call to it a great army of visitors. Berlin has yet to be built into a great capital, while Vienna is said to be complete, if not perfect. It need not be inferred, however, that no new buildings and few improvements are made there, for even as we write there has been added to the splendid theatres a new Opera House; while during the last twenty years the entire city has undergone a change that is gradually transforming it into a magnificent metropolis, one of the most prosperous and beautiful in the world.

Since the disastrous campaign of 1859, and more especially since the terrible calamities suffered by the Imperial forces in the summer of 1866, the commerce and population of Vienna have increased to an extent that appears almost miraculous to those who were acquainted with the city twenty years ago. With its suburbs, the Austrian capital numbers more than three quarters of a million of inhabitants, its Opera House and Conservatoire (always the chosen scenes for the triumphs of the greatest musicians) are unrivaled in Europe; and the "Rings," when completed, will be the finest streets in the world. The municipality does not, however, limit its enterprise to mere embellishment. It has recently

undertaken a costly and magnificent system of water supply, now being carried out; and has, moreover, with the aid of the Damsel of the Albrecht fountain, and on the left of the opera, at the corner of the Operngasse, is a building with an iron roof, the property of Dreher, the well-known Vienna brewer, in the cellar of which the highly-esteemed "Schwechater" beer is sold. The Karner Strasse, to the right of the Opera House, leads to the Stephansplatz. Following the Opera King, on the right, is the residence of the Emperor. The Albrechtgasse, is the residence of the Minister of Justice; further on, at the corner of and facing the Albrechtgasse, is the new palace of Archduke Albert, with a garden in front. The Burg Ring begins here, and extends to the Schottenthor, but is not yet built on.

ever, Austria extended her possessions south of the Alps over all Lombardy and Venetia, and exerted an undisputed supremacy over the whole Italian peninsula. But commensurate with her power was her unpopularity; she was met everywhere by national aspirations, which gained strength in proportion to the efforts she employed to stifle them, and which in the end achieved an easy and complete triumph over all the forces of her empire. The Trentini had been loyal and peaceful subjects enough in the good old despotic times. Like the other Tyrolese, they had been treated by Austria as her spoilt children; they had been appointed to places of trust in the Lombardo-Venetian provinces, and many of them played even a most odious part as policemen and magistrates in those senseless proceedings against the Carbonari which peoples

the state fortress of Spielberg with illustrious Italian victims. Some-  
how, however, the Trentini themselves caught the infection of the  
disease they were employed so ruthlessly to cure. They felt that blood  
was thicker than water; that the Adige flowed down to Verona and  
not up to the Brenner. They began to take pride in the name of  
Italians; and whenever their deputies appeared in Austrian or German  
Diets, at Vienna or at Frankfort, they invariably limited their acts to a  
protest that they had no business there, and that their lot was cast with  
their brethren of Lombardy, or  
Venice, of Piedmont.

The destinies of their Italian brethren were, however, matured; and  
they alone, the Trentini, were left  
out in the cold. Prussia had no  
interest, in 1866, in compelling  
Austria to give up what had been  
for years a German dependency.  
For their own part, the Italians  
came off from the struggle with a  
far larger prize than they had ever  
ventured to hope for. They had  
secured their country all the way to  
the Adriatic, and the most reasonable  
among them thought it would be  
arrant folly and almost a crime even  
to aspire to Trieste, and that, as to  
Trent, if ever it was to become  
Italian it should only be by peaceful  
means—as, for instance, by purchase  
or exchange, but should never be  
made a subject of contention with  
Austria—with that Austria which  
from the bitterest enemy, it was  
hoped, might now become Italy's  
best friend and ally.

But the final battle of Sadowa did  
not merely alter the foreign relations  
of the Austrian Empire; it also  
completely modified its internal con-  
ditions. It re-constituted the country  
upon a new compact, of which the  
principles of nationality and of self-  
government were at the base. To-  
gether with the Magyars of Hun-  
gary, with the Czechs of Bohemia,  
and the Poles of Galicia, the Italians  
of Trent felt that they had rights,  
and those rights clashed with that  
centralised ascendancy which the  
German Austrians had always en-  
joyed in the Empire. The Trentini  
renounced, for the present, all hope  
of being annexed to the Monarchy  
of King Victor Emmanuel; they  
consented to remain Austrians; but,  
like other Austrians, they wished to  
become a self-governing people.  
They wished to break the bond of  
union which joined them in one  
with Tyrol; they wished a  
line of demarcation to be drawn  
between the German and the Italian  
at Vienna. There, as the reader  
is aware, the question, vital for  
nationality, and to have their centre  
no longer at Innsbruck, but at Trent,  
The upshot of this movement in  
Tyrol will, of course, depend on the  
solution of the general political pro-  
blem at Vienna. There, as the reader  
is aware, the question, vital for  
Austria, of centralisation and federa-  
tion is being debated. The diffi-  
culty as to Tyrol will lie in drawing  
the line between the races, for, al-  
though nothing is easier than to de-  
fine what is to be understood by  
North and by South Tyrol, it is by  
no means easy to separate the Ger-  
man from the Italian Tyrol. The  
Trentine evidently consists of what  
once constituted the Bishopric of  
Trent, and this diocese forms a toler-  
ably compact and homogeneous  
Italian district. But further up into  
the valley of the Adige, and some of the adjacent valleys, the Italian  
element has been and is daily gaining ground, and to such an extent  
that the Trent people reckon their own Italian brethren at 350,000.

By a somewhat curious anomaly, the German element seems in the long  
run to have lost its wonted power of expansionism south of the Brenner,  
and to give way to the invasion and encroachment of the southern race,  
precisely as, for its own part, it treks on irresistibly and gains ground  
on the Scandinavians in Schleswig and Jutland. Nothing sounds more  
pathetic than the complaints of German travellers, who declare that the  
sight of so many old German strongholds in the Tyrolese valleys being  
now "Verweltlicht," or Italianised, by the advancing tide of southern

immigration gives them a feeling of home-sickness. It is not easy to account for this upward movement of the Italian race to the Alps in modern times, or to explain its contrast with the opposite or Te-  
dilects. It is a mixture of Lombard and Venetian, and a better  
Italian than is spoken at Milan, Turin, or even Bologna. At  
Trent manners, features, and complexion, as well as the popular  
costume, bespeak the Latin race, and Italian characteristics are percep-  
tible not only among the townspeople, but also among the peasantry  
the Tridentine mountains, from the Brenner to Verona. Traces of their  
military settlements may be found in the names of such localities as

the Austrian  
Trent, and this diocese forms a toler-  
ably compact and homogeneous  
Italian district. Above Botzen, as you  
enter the valley of the Eisach, leaving the study of German  
Government has so far admitted undeniable facts that it allows the  
colonisation was artificial and, as it were, by order, it led to reaction  
in after times; and the Italians of the Middle Ages, driven from their  
optional with the pupils or their parents.

Trentini thoroughly Italian schools, leaving the study of German

Above Botzen, along the valley of the Adige to Meran, and along

the valley of the Eisach to Brixen and the Brenner, every trace of Italian

nationally at once disappears. A traveller coming up from Verona to

Innsbruck will have little difficulty in deciding which race should have

possession of the Alps, supposing that love of those mountains constituted

a right to own them. The Italian and the German equally cling to the

mountainneer's home-sickness away from them. But the Italian seems

to settle among the mountains from the mere wanton pleasure of destroy-

ing them. He is perpetually scraping and peeling off the woods, laying

bare the hillsides till all crumble down to lay waste and cumber the valley

beneath. There is nothing more grand, but at the same time more savage,

than that long, narrow gorge of the Adige which the traveller enters as he

comes up from Verona, with the skirts of the Montebaldo between the

Adige and the Lake of Garda on his left, and the hills above Verona on the

other side—that narrow gorge which

bears the name of "Chiussa dell'Adige."

The contrast of the in-

eritable green of the plain and of

the narrow strip of the valley with

the bleakness and ruggedness of the

rocky masses piled up to the very

heaven on each side could not be

more impressive; but in the midst

of the awe with which you look

upon that stupendous scene you

wonder whether all that desolation

of the mountain region was nature's

work or man's, and the least know-

ledge of the Alps satisfies you that

the devastation is in a great measure

done and neglect.

Evidence of

this is afforded you as you proceed.

You come out of the narrow pass

upon crossing the Austrian frontier

line at Alz, and the valley expands

before you at Roveredo and Trent,

never closing again till you come to

the confluence of the Eisach with

the Adige at Botzen.

Hardly anyth-

ing can exceed the beauty, the

richness, and luxuriance of the flat

grounds and of the lower slopes of the

valley.

It is a little Lombard plain

in miniature, with the vine and rice

fields alternating with the meadows

where the third crop of hay is now

being gathered in, with the vine in

festoons, the pollard mulberry-trees

diversified with the walnut and chest-

nut in full growth. The hills in the

immediate neighbourhood of the

towns are as thickly studded with

vines as the Turin Collina; but

above and behind that mere green

fringe of the valley the mountains

are an open ground for all the ele-

ments of mischief to run riot in.

It is now all handship, ravine, and precipi-

tice; crumbling, down, tumbling

down unrestrained, the mountain-

side everywhere seamed by the bed,

now dry, of lawless torrents, the Tren-

tinian cultivates not the mountains,

but the bits of plain along the moun-

tain. Whatever he tills of the

main stream, filling up the lower

ground with alternate patches of

swamp and gravel beds. The Tren-

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tinian cultivates not the mountains,

but the bits of plain along the moun-

tain. Whatever he tills of the

main stream, filling up the lower

clearing the wreck, stopping the slip, darning and mending, and coaxing up the green again, by an ingenious, lattice-work of stakes and withies, breaking the fall of the water and compelling it to trickle harmlessly down instead of tumbling madly and working its furrows into the very core of the mountain. What beauty this unwearyed attention to the soil has given to the districts of the German Tyrol the traveller may perceive as he advances through the beautiful gorge of Klausen into the open valley of Brixen! At Klausen above Botzen, as at Chiuse above Verona, we have the gorge, and at Brixen, as at Trent, we have the open valley: yet what a contrast! Both the Italian and the German districts have beauty, but in the Trentine territory nature is beautiful almost in spite of man. In Tyrol the beauty is mainly of man's own making.

Yet both regions have been for many years subject to the same steady and provident, if somewhat harsh, Austrian rule. The same forest laws have been in vigour; the soil, and in a great measure the climate, are the same; for the valleys of the Adige and of the Eisach are both equally south of the main Alpine chain. It is evidently an affair of race. The Latin is fitted for life in the plain, the German is apt to make the best of any region in which his lot is cast. Travel through Bavaria and Austria, and then cross from the German to the Swiss, French, or Italian Alps, or the Apennines, the Pyrenees, or any of the Spanish sierras, and you will see that the tendency of the German is everywhere to improve the mountains; that of French, Italian, Provençal, Castilian, &c., is to lay them bare and waste them.—*Correspondent of the "Times."*

#### MUSIC.

THE "Royal National Opera," at St. James's Theatre, has worked its hardest this week upon operas which are not national, having played "La Sonnambula" on Tuesday, "Lucia" on Thursday, and "Il Trovatore" on Friday. We must assume that the directors know the penalty of such a course, and are willing to forego the sympathy and support of those who are really anxious for a genuine "national opera," but who care nothing for adaptations of foreign works. Wallace's "Maritana" was produced last Saturday, and repeated on Monday, attracting each time a goodly audience. Miss Rose Hersee appeared in the title rôle, but hardly made the effect she achieved in the "Bohemian Girl." That this result was more due to the part than to any shortcoming of the artist must cheerfully be admitted. Miss Palmer, Mr. Perren, Mr. Temple, and Mr. Clive Hersee essayed the other prominent characters: the first two being successful, the second two only tolerable. Both band and chorus were again more distinguished for vigour than refinement. Mr. Naylor, who conducts well, must look to this. The performance of "La Sonnambula" brought forward Miss Hersee in a part adapted to her vocal means, though perhaps she does not shine so much in sentimental as in comedy parts. She sang Amina's music with fluency, and acted with intelligence. The other characters were sustained moderately well; but the entire performance inevitably suffered by contrast—which everybody was able to make—with representations on the Italian stage. Miss Blanche Cole appeared as the heroine of "Lucia," and there were other changes in the cast. Leonora, in "Il Trovatore," was represented by Madame Florence Lancia, whose ability furnished an adequate guarantee of success.

The performance of Mendelssohn's works was continued at the Crystal Palace on Saturday last, when the "Reformation" symphony, the overture to "A Midsummer Night's Dream," the three little pianoforte fantasias called "Welsh," and the rondeau brilliant in E flat were given. All these are so intimately known that not a word of comment upon them is needed; and it will suffice to state that the overture was scarcely played as well as it might have been; while, on the other hand, the orchestra deserved praise for its rendering of the symphony, as did Miss Agnes Zimmerman for the execution of the pianoforte solos. The rest of the concert consisted of songs by Madame Cora de Wilhorst and Signor Verger; and, as closing piece, Sir W. Sterndale Bennett's beautiful and suggestive overture, "Paradise and the Peri."

During this the last week of the Promenade Concerts there have been three special programmes—one devoted to Verdi, one to Beethoven, and one divided between Handel and Spohr. The Beethoven night (Wednesday) saw Covent-garden Theatre full to the roof with, for the most part, attentive auditors—a grand piece of evidence in favour of the progress of real musical taste among us. The programme on this occasion comprised the overture to "Fidelio" (No. 4); the "Emperor" concerto in E flat, played by Mdlle. Carreno; "Adelaide," sung by Mr. Lloyd; Marcelina's air in "Fidelio," sung by Mdlle. Liebhart; the violin romance in G, played by Mr. Viotti Collins; and the eighth symphony in F. All were fairly rendered; the most notable feature being the manifest improvement of the orchestra, which, now that it is about to disperse, is in excellent working order. Sir Julius Benedict conducted. The series of entertainments closes to-night (Saturday) with the benefit of M. Rivière and sundry special attractions.

NEW MUSIC PUBLISHED BY J. F. BORSCHITZKY, LONDON.  
Two-Part School Songs, with Pianoforte Guidance ad lib.

Composed by J. F. BORSCHITZKY.

Mr. Borschitzky, who is well known as a composer and publisher of Kinder-Garten and other educational music, has here endeavoured to meet the wants of those classes, in schools and elsewhere, which have advanced somewhat in the study of vocal art. He makes no pretence to writing easily, aiming rather to supply difficulties calculated to test the singer's knowledge and strengthen his powers. The collection numbers twelve songs, and is published in separate parts as well as in pianoforte score, the words being selected from eminent poets, and the difficulty of the music nicely graduated. In judging the songs, it is necessary to remember their educational purpose, and not to look upon them merely as examples of two-part composition. Doing this, it becomes evident that they are well adapted to their object, and that they afford a varied selection of exercises, not only useful in character but very pleasing in effect. It is unnecessary to notice them seriatim; and we dismiss the work, as a whole, by congratulating beforehand those who may master it.

Three-Part School Songs, with Pianoforte Guidance ad lib.

Composed by J. F. BORSCHITZKY.

The remarks made above with reference to the set of songs for two voices apply in equal degree to these more elaborate compositions. An additional observation is, that here we have a little work well adapted for use in schools, by way of relaxation from graver studies. Many of the songs are amusing and amusingly treated; while all have more or less of the character which children so readily appreciate and enjoy.

New Kinder-Garten Songs. First and Second Sheets.

We need hardly observe that these songs are of the simplest character, both as respects words and music. To appreciate them thoroughly, however, some knowledge of the Kinder-Garten system is necessary. Endowed with that knowledge, the "Gymnastic Song" in Sheet I., with its burden, "Yoo-high-dah," may become doubly attractive; while the elaborate lesson in the Alphabet on Sheet II. may seem the perfection of ingenuity in applied art. The uninitiated can only feel thankful that a man of Mr. Borschitzky's ability devotes himself to the good of the little ones.

Two Marches for the Pianoforte to the Gymnastic Exercises without Apparatus, according to Ling's System for the Due Development and Strengthening of the Body. By J. F. BORSCHITZKY.  
These marches are divided into portions intended to serve for various movements of the body. Thus, the gymnast exerts his wrists and fingers and rises on his toes to a più mosso in G major;

he makes "movements with the legs" to a meno mosso in A flat; and "movements with the head and trunk" to a stately episode in A major. No doubt the music assists him, if we may judge by the tendency to pound the floor with umbrellas and boot-heels whenever a miscellaneous audience is regaled with a bit of strongly-marked rhythm.

#### THE NEW LAW COURTS.

ON the invitation of Mr. Street we have seen the plans for the New Law Courts, and we are also indebted to the courtesy of Mr. Street for a very full and lucid *vivā voce* explanation. We had a single purpose, and that was to ascertain if the designs made due provision for the requirements of the business of the Law Courts. We are not indifferent to the architecture of a public building; but, at the risk of shocking aesthetic readers, we must confess that the question of utility seems to us of paramount importance. Happily there is no necessary divorce of beauty of design from adaptability, but rather there is a natural affinity between the two; and so we may hope that the New Law Courts will be eminently beautiful as well as perfectly convenient. Art-criticism would be out of place in a legal journal, and our remarks will be strictly confined to a consideration of the business arrangements. We may here remark that the plans are so far complete that the quantities are being calculated for parts of the building, and that Mr. Street gave us a clear verbal explanation of the whole designs and arrangements. We are, therefore, in a position to answer the momentous question, "Does the design for the New Law Courts afford the needful convenience for the transaction of business?" The beauty of the design may be affirmed or denied, but the convenience of the building is not a matter of taste, but a matter of fact.

Those doubts as to the position of affairs between the Government and Mr. Street, which we, in common with our contemporaries, have entertained, are finally set at rest. The plans of Mr. Street have been approved, instructions have been given to prepare the elevations and sections, and the foundations which are being built are designed to suit Mr. Street's plans. The foundations will be completed early next year, and the superstructure will be commenced without delay.

If there should be any defect in the heating or ventilation of the building, Mr. Street will not be blameworthy. He has made ample provision for the engineer, and we doubt not that the vast building will be kept at an equable temperature, so that judges, counsel, and solicitors will not be suffocated in court, and then step into corridors of vault-like coldness. With respect to ventilation, we think that the architectural arrangements will enable the engineer to remove the foul air without exposing the persons in court to alternate hot and cold blasts.

We now come to the subject of light, and on that the inspection of the plans gives full and satisfactory assurance. Unlike heating and ventilation, the lighting of the building is altogether under the control of the architect; and, further, the matter is so simple that anyone can decide whether there will be an abundance or a deficiency of light. Are the windows large? Are they darkened by any outside buildings? In the central hall the windows are of enormous proportions, and not a foot of them is obscured by the outside buildings. If the hall were required for any other than business purposes—for though the hall is a grand architectural work it is designed for use—we should say that there would be an excess of light, and assuredly it will be the best-lighted building in the metropolis. The central hall is not alone in this respect. The courts, the corridors, the staircases, and the offices are well lighted. Artificial light will scarcely be required throughout the building. All the offices have windows opening to the air, very wide windows of a very simple though appropriate design. The courts are to be lighted from the sides or ends, as well as from the roofs. Before passing from the subject of light and air we may mention that the internal quadrangles vary in width from 50ft. to 100ft.

Mr. Street has been at great pains to ensure quiet and the prevention of unnecessary traffic through the building and its precincts. The central hall will not be a short cut from the Strand to Carey-street and vice versa, so that there will be no inducement for persons to use it as a thoroughfare from north to south and south to north. The carriage traffic will be limited. The roadway will not be continuous from south to north on the east side, but will only be paved from Fleet-street half way up Bell-yard as far as the office door. On the west side the traffic will be limited by the erection of gates near King's College. That is, the traffic will, as far as possible, be confined to that which is incidental to the business of the Law Courts. Quiet will be secured for the courts and offices. Even those abutting the Strand will be so far from the street traffic as to be undisturbed thereby, and the silence of the other courts and offices will be perfect.

Coming to the arrangements of the building, we must bear in mind that Mr. Street had a task of exceeding difficulty. He was not called upon to design law courts and offices, but to design law courts and offices to meet stated requirements. He had to satisfy the Courts of Justice Commission, and that commission was naturally and properly exacting. We may mention that, not being convinced by the drawings of the feasibility of the plan for access under the bench to the officers of the Court, the Commission asked for a model, which was made for them. The plans have been submitted to the officers of the various departments and approved by them. In a word, Mr. Street has had to ascertain the business requirements, even to the minutest details, and to adapt his building thereto.

The Judges have a continuous corridor, which has no communication with anything but their own rooms and offices and the bench of all the Courts. Secondary staircases are provided, giving access to the rooms of the Judges, but not to the Judges' corridor. There are large bar-rooms at the north and south ends, and there are connecting corridors for barristers, which will be open to the use of solicitors; but there are also distinct corridors for solicitors, and to these are attached an ample supply of consultation-rooms, just as there are consultation-rooms opening into the barristers' corridors. There are not so many consultation-rooms as there were in the original design; but we confidently assert that they will afford sufficient accommodation even under exceptional circumstances. The jury-rooms and the witness-rooms are under the courts, and the jurors will be able to go from their rooms to the jury-boxes without coming into the central hall or into the floor of the courts. The privacy of the jurors is as well provided for as the privacy of the Judges. There are separate waiting-rooms for male and female witnesses, and, if desired, it would be easy to make an arrangement for separating the witnesses of the plaintiffs from the witnesses of the defendants.

The entrances and the exits are so numerous that it might almost be said that there is a distinct staircase for every class who will attend the courts for business or for pleasure. The public may go to the galleries of the courts by a special staircase leading from the interior quadrangles, or they can use staircases leading from the central hall. But in this there is no confusion, and a stranger will be able to find any court or office he wants without the aid of a guide.

Coming to the courts themselves, we are glad to see that whilst accommodation is provided for the general public, effective precautions are taken against crowding and confusion. In the galleries there is no standing room, and the seats are to be divided into stalls, so that only the assigned number of persons can be in the gallery. The galleries are to be shut in with glazed doors, so that the public will be able to see when the seats are filled. If the Judge is disposed, he can increase the accommodation for the general public by allowing strangers to occupy the floor of the court. The internal arrangements are necessarily much the same as those in our existing courts. There will not be a "student's box," but Mr. Street is instructed to provide accommodation for students, and they will have a row of seats behind the outer bar. If students do not frequent the courts more than they do at present they will need very few seats indeed. One decided improve-

ment in the arrangements will be thoroughly and justly approved by the profession. We all of us know the nuisance of persons who have to communicate with the officers of the court crossing the floor of the court to do so. Mr. Street has provided entrances from behind and under the bench, so that persons can communicate with the officers without appearing on the floor of the court.

We ought to mention that clerks employed in the departments will never require to come near to the courts or into the central hall, unless on special business in court. The offices are so arranged that they can be readily changed with regard to size—that is, they can be easily divided or made larger by the addition or removal of divisions.

This is not only a bare but a very imperfect outline of the arrangements. We hope, however, that it will suffice to give our readers a fair idea of the arrangements. After a careful inspection of the plans, and after the full and lucid explanations of Mr. Street, we are able to state that, so far as the business capacity and accommodation of the New Law Courts are concerned, the most exacting critic must be thoroughly satisfied. We hope that the architecture will please the public taste—or, perhaps, we should say the educated taste of the world of art; but the accommodation, the adaptation of the building for the purposes for which it is to be used, is, we repeat, not a matter of taste but a matter of fact, and therefore there is nothing presumptuous in our asserting that in respect to convenience the plans of Mr. Street leave nothing to be desired.—*Law Journal.*

THE REMAINS OF MARSHAL RANDON, who died in Switzerland, are to be removed to France. Marshal MacMahon is charged with the duty of receiving at the frontier the remains of his old companion in arms.

THE LONDON SCHOOL BOARD.—At the meeting of the London School Board on Wednesday it was resolved, upon the motion of the Rev. J. A. Picton, to obtain information concerning the Prussian system of class division before determining the plans of new school buildings. The priority of facilitating bathing and swimming as part of the education at public elementary schools was referred to the general purposes committee. Of the sum of £40,000 ordered to be raised by the board on June 14, a sum of £32,596 has been received by the treasurer, and it was resolved that the districts still liable be requested to pay the amounts due from them within fourteen days. A resolution was afterwards passed pledging the board to appoint their own inspectors of schools.

EMBANKMENT AT BATTERSEA AND CHELSEA.—The extension of the river embankment from Chelsea to Battersea Bridge, which, when completed, will open up a splendid roadway for a distance of upwards of two miles in a direct line from Westminster, has just been commenced, and is now to be vigorously pushed forward. The point at which the works commence is where the grounds of the Royal Hospital abut, and from the gardens to Cadogan-pier piles have been driven into the bed of the river and other preparations made for the construction of the embankment, which will form a leading thoroughfare to the new Albert Bridge now being built, and, when the proposed extension of the Victoria Embankment in front of the Houses of Parliament is carried out, will complete the embankment from Blackfriars Bridge to the north side of Battersea Bridge. The embankment on the Surrey side of the Chelsea Suspension Bridge and fronting Battersea Park is now finished and open to the public. It is planted along its whole length with trees, and forms a very agreeable promenade, running, as it does, parallel with the carriage-drive and the "Row" of Battersea Park.

A PUBLIC-SPIRITED VESTRY!—The Royal Society for the Protection of Life from Fire recently offered to the parish of Staines one of their handsome fire-escapes, as a free gift to the town; but on their usual conditions, one being that the machine should be kept under cover in a central part of the town. The churchwardens summoned a vestry meeting to sanction an expenditure of £31 for the erection of a building on a piece of land kindly granted by the South-Western Railway Company, who also conveyed the machine to Staines free of expense. A large vestry meeting was held, and, after two hours' abuse of the gentleman who had "dared" to interest himself for their benefit, declined to accept the escape, "if they were put to any expense in the matter;" whereupon two gentlemen agreed to pay every expense, not only of the building itself, but also all current expenses attendant upon the machine for the next ten years! The tone of the vestry at once changed, and they accepted the offer of these gentlemen. Can it be believed that Staines is a large town of 4000 inhabitants and is situated in the metropolitan county, and that it has had three large fires within the last eight months?

FATAL FIRE.—Early last Saturday morning a fire broke out on the premises of Mr. Brown, chemist, of 98, Gray's-inn-road, Holborn. A fireman named Ford brought down five persons in safety with his fire-escape, and then, hearing further cries for help, he again rushed up the ladder, and was in the act of bringing down a woman when the fire caught the canvas shoot, and the man was forced to let go his hold. The woman fell to the ground, escaping almost uninjured; but the fireman became wedged in the wire network of the escape, and was seen plunging desperately, in the midst of the flames, to extricate himself. When at last he did so he fell on his head with such force as to double up his helmet. He was at once removed to the Royal Free Hospital, where he died. The poor fellow has left a wife and two children totally unprovided for. Already several influential gentlemen propose raising a subscription for the widow and children. A policeman named Carter, who had been active in assisting to save life, had a narrow escape, but he succeeded in sliding down one of the lever-ropes of the machine, rubbing the flesh off his hands in so doing. The premises were entirely destroyed, and considerable damage was done to the adjoining houses.

HOME-RULE DEMONSTRATION AT DROGHEDA.—A Home-Rule demonstration was held, on Sunday, at Drogheda. About 1000 persons, including several trade bands, went by excursion-train from Dublin, and there were smaller contingents from the neighbourhood of Drogheda. Among those present were Mr. Martin, M.P., Mr. A. M. Sullivan, and Mr. Brodigan, J.P. The entire assemblage numbered about 8000. Green is said to have been worn in profusion. The first resolution passed declared that English legislation had signally failed in producing in Ireland satisfaction, peace, and prosperity. Mr. Martin, who seconded it, said the Home-Rule movement had made great advances since the people of Meath had elected a man of their own political sentiments. Two Home-Rule representatives had been elected since, and probably, if there was a dissolution of Parliament, upwards of fifty others would be returned. In return for Mr. Gladstone's challenge, he (Mr. Martin) now challenged him to dissolve Parliament and see what the voice of Ireland would be, even without the ballot. The next resolution, which was spoken to by Mr. O'Byrne, of the *Irishman*, stated that while deprecating total separation from Great Britain, the meeting believed the only feasible remedy for the present deplorable state of Ireland was the federal form of government, with a Parliament in Dublin.

SIR JOHN BURGOYNE AND THE EX-EMPEROR NAPOLEON.—The following letter, addressed by Napoleon III. to Sir John Burgoyné, shortly after the Sedan disaster, has just come to light:—"Wilhelmshofe, Oct. 29, 1870.—My dear Sir John,—I have received your letter, which has given me great pleasure—first, that it is a touching proof of your sympathy for me, and also because your name recalls the happy and glorious time when our armies fought together for the same cause. You, who are the Moliks of England, will have understood that our disasters arose from the fact that the Prussians were ready sooner than we, and that, so to speak, they surprised us in a shameful state of disorganization. The offensive having become impossible, I resolved to put myself on the defensive; but, hindered by political considerations, a retreat was retarded, and soon became impossible. Returning to Châlons, I had wished to lead the last army that remained to us to Paris; but again political considerations forced us to make that most imprudent and little strategical march which ended by the disaster of Sedan. See, in few words, the unhappy campaign of 1870. I think it right to offer you these explanations, because I wish to retain your esteem. In thanking you for your kind remembrance, I renew to you the assurance of my warmest regards.—NAPOLEON."

MR. GLADSTONE'S VISIT TO GREENWICH.—The leading Liberals of the borough of Greenwich are concerting measures for the fitting reception of their member, the Premier, on the occasion of his promised visit, and for enabling the largest possible number of his constituents to hear him speak. There is no available building capable of holding much over a thousand persons; and it was at first suggested that Mr. Gladstone should be asked to attend meetings at both Greenwich and Woolwich, but a scheme is now proposed which it is thought will answer all purposes. It is proposed to erect a tent or marquee, capable of accommodating about 7000 persons, on Blackheath, near Prince Arthur's residence, where the hustings stood from which Mr. Gladstone thanked the Greenwich voters for his election, and the local committee is in treaty with a well-known firm, whose charge for lending and fixing the tent is said to be £50. The fact of holding the meeting under canvas will render it desirable that it should take place by daylight; and, Mr. Gladstone having left the arrangements to the local committee, the hour fixed for the commencement of the proceedings will probably be three o'clock in the afternoon. The committee has met at the Lecture-hall, Greenwich, under the presidency of Mr. J. R. Jolly, of Woolwich, Dr. Bennett and other well-known Liberals being present; and it has been arranged to meet again at a future day, when the final arrangements will be made, and a sub-committee of management appointed. It is probable that the day of Mr. Gladstone's visit will be Saturday, the 28th inst., instead of the 21st, as has been stated. Saturday has been determined upon as the day most convenient to the working classes, the Saturday half-holiday being pretty general throughout the borough.

## EAST AFRICAN SLAVE TRADE.

THE Select Committee appointed by the House of Commons to consider this subject state in their report that the sanction given to the supply of slaves for domestic use in Zanzibar serves as a cloak for a large trade for the supply of Arabia, Persia, and Madagascar (through Zanzibar) with slaves from the interior of Africa. The British Government have proposed to enter into a new treaty with the Sultan of Zanzibar, with a view to stricter regulations for preventing this, limiting the number of slaves to be introduced from the mainland into the islands in his dominions, and providing for the eventual entire prohibition of the export of slaves from the mainland. The Committee, having heard evidence, are strongly of opinion that all legitimate means should be used to put an end altogether to the East African slave trade. They believe that a supply of slaves for domestic use in Zanzibar will always be a cover for a foreign trade, and the loss of life and the misery caused in maintaining even the limited supply of slaves required for this purpose must of necessity be so great as to forbid this country continuing to recognise any such traffic in slaves. A witness of great experience states that the Zanzibar Arabs are fully aware that the trade will be stopped, and are beginning to understand that more profit can be made by retaining the labourers to cultivate their own country than by selling them away as slaves, while the abolition of the slave trade would encourage free labourers from all parts to reside at Zanzibar, so ensuring a larger and better supply of labourers than at present. The Committee recommend that it be notified to the Sultan of Zanzibar that the existing treaty provisions having been systematically evaded, and proved not only insufficient to protect the negro tribes in the interior of Africa from destruction, but rather to foster and encourage the foreign trade in slaves, her Majesty's Government, unless further securities can be obtained for the entire prohibition of the foreign slave trade, will feel compelled to abrogate the treaty, and to take such further legitimate measures as it may find necessary to put an end to all slave trade whatever, whether foreign or coasting; but that should the Sultan be willing to enter into a new treaty having for its object the entire abolition of the slave trade, her Majesty's Government would agree to settle at Zanzibar a proportion of the adult negroes hereafter captured by her Majesty's cruisers, provided the Sultan agreed to necessary measures for their protection and freedom. With regard to compensation to the Sultan for loss of the tax levied on the shipment of slaves from one part of his dominions to another, the Committee observe that the extent of the legalised trade for supplying the requirements of the Sultan's dominions does not exceed 4000 slaves, and the tax does not produce above £4000 a year; but it is believed that he would not be ultimately a loser by the abolition of the trade. The witnesses generally agree that, with more ready means of communication with Bombay and Aden, the trade of Zanzibar would be rapidly developed. Material assistance to this development might be afforded by a line of mail steamers to Zanzibar. It has been described as the chief market in the world for the supply of ivory, gum, and copal, with a rapidly increasing trade in oils, hides, seeds, and dyes, while sugar and cotton promise to figure among its exports. Coal is to be found in the interior of that part of Africa, and iron abounds in all directions. The British Government should demand permission to station vice-consuls at Kilwa, Dar Selam, and Lamoo, and should share the expense with the Indian Government. The Committee recommend also a temporary increase in the strength of the naval squadron, and that it should be well supplied with steam-launches. If necessary, liberated slaves captured might be conveyed to the Seychelles Islands, a dependency of the Mauritius, having a suitable climate. The Committee suggest that the co-operation of Germany, France, America, and Portugal in the suppression of a traffic subversive of their commercial interests should be invited, and that it would be desirable to enter into negotiations with Persia for securing greater facilities of search in vessels suspected of carrying slaves.

## LONDON POLICE COURTS.

THE ELTHAM MURDER.—At the Greenwich Police Court, on Monday, John Page, newsagent, of Greenwich, appeared to an adjourned summons to answer a charge of unlawfully and maliciously publishing, by selling, the pamphlet entitled "The Eltham Tragedy Reviewed." The prosecution was conducted by Mr. Pook, and the defence by Mr. G. Lewis. Mr. Newton Crossland, the author of the pamphlet, was called, and, having been sworn, said that he wished to give an explanation as to why he wrote the pamphlet. He was about doing so from a manuscript, when Mr. Pook objected to writing being used, and the witness gave his explanation as follows:—"That as the law has failed to bring the perpetrator of this atrocious murder to justice, and as we are about commencing to start on a wild-goose chase after an unknown individual, before commencing the hunt all the facts and circumstances surrounding the case should be properly understood and properly interpreted, so that whatever blame is due to the failure should fall on that shoulder, and that, too, as the crime was a secret one, and we cannot expect an overwhelming amount of evidence." In reply to Mr. Lewis, the witness said that he had been served with a writ as to a suit in a civil action. Mr. Pook said that the writ had been issued in consequence of an intimation from the magistrate (Mr. Pateson) refusing to grant summons against persons selling the second edition of the pamphlet. Mr. Pateson said he thought it necessary to inform Mr. Crossland that, having himself been committed for trial as the author of the pamphlet, he was not bound to answer questions which might be put to him in cross-examination unless he chose to do so. Mr. Pook read several passages of the pamphlet, all of which the witness said he entirely agreed with, and still held to be correct. In one of these he asserted that a great Judge would not have delivered the "ill-digested and boisterous summing up which terminated the trial." Mr. Crossland said that in writing those words he did not mean anything but that in an intellectual view it was ill-digested and boisterous, not that it was so in manner. Mr. Pateson asked Mr. Pook if he appeared there on behalf of the Lord Chief Justice, the jury who tried the case, and the

counsel engaged? Mr. Pook said he did not, but he wished to show that the witness had written of a thing which he knew nothing about, when he admitted he was only present during one day of the trial. Mr. Crossland then said, in reply to questions put by Mr. Pook, that the pamphlet was published at a price less than its cost, and there could be no profit. A second edition of the pamphlet had his name in full, and stated it to be issued under "legal sanction." Three lawyers had given an opinion upon it, but he declined to give their names. Before going to Mr. Farrah to publish the pamphlet he went to another person for that purpose, but he did not think it necessary to state the name. Mr. Pook said that would show malice on the part of the witness. Mr. Pateson said they were not there to try the question of malice on the part of the author of the pamphlet, and why Mr. Crossland had been put into the witness-box he did not know. All that he had to decide was whether the defendant, John Page, had sold a pamphlet which was libellous. All about the case of Mr. Crossland would come out at the trial of Mr. Crossland at the Central Criminal Court. The cross-examination proceeded, but the only facts of interest elicited were that he had applied to two persons at Greenwich to publish the pamphlet, who refused, and that, desiring to take all responsibility upon himself, he had given an indemnity for the publication in a local newspaper to its manager. Mr. Pateson said he had carefully compared the two editions of the pamphlet, and he was of opinion that the writing contained in pages 14 and 15 of the first edition, which was sold by defendant, contained what in law was libellous matter. This, however, had been omitted from the second edition. Without making any comment, or giving any opinion whatever upon the case, if asked to do so, he had only one duty to perform, if pressed, and that was to send it for trial. Mr. Pook said he must press for the committal of the defendant. In future cases summonses against persons selling copies of the pamphlet would not be applied for before a magistrate, but writs would issue against them. Mr. Lewis said that the pamphlet would be sold in all parts of the country, and actions against doing so would be defended. Mr. Pateson said that when a similar summons was heard in that court he thought a very proper understanding had been come to, that no more copies of the pamphlet should be sold until an opinion had been legally obtained as to whether it was libellous or not. He should now send the case for trial, and would accept the defendant's own recognizance in £40 on condition of his appearance at the next Old Bailey Sessions.

DURING MRS. JUPE.—At Lambeth, on Monday, Emily Russell, alias "Royel," aged forty-five, described as a "letter-writer," was charged before Mr. Chance with obtaining from Lavinia Jupe 6d., and also a similar sum from another female, by falsely pretending to tell their fortunes. The case disclosed some extraordinary features. Mrs. Jupe, the wife of Detective Jupe, of the L division, said she went to the prisoner's house and asked her if she would "cut the cards." They went into the kitchen, and the prisoner produced a pack of cards and told her to shuffle them three times, and she then said, "Your husband's a very bad temper" (a laugh); and she added, "he's very gay." "A dark young man was talking about her, and a fair young man would offer her marriage." She told her she would have unpleasant news. Witness asked her what she charged, and she said 6d., but she could take more. She told her that she knew from her forehead that she would be married again. Witness said she had been sent to the prisoner's house by Sergeant-Detective Mullard. A young woman who accompanied the last witness said she asked the prisoner to tell her fortune and "cut the cards." The prisoner asked her if she expected a letter, and she said she did not; and she then said she would have one and go across the water. There were three young men very fond of her, and one meant her no good. One young man would offer her marriage. On asking the prisoner what the charge was, she replied her lowest charge was 6d., and if she could get more she did. Sergeant Mullard said, in consequence of information of a system of fortune-telling being carried on, he sent the two female witnesses to defendant's house. On Saturday he took her into custody, and on telling her the charge she said she had done it through want. He found in a portfolio a number of letters showing that "ladies" had consulted her, and he read the following as a specimen:—"Mrs. Royel will perhaps remember two ladies calling on her one Friday morning about three weeks ago, and as they were leaving she gave them her address. I am the tallest of the two and the fairest. I am what is called 'diamonds.' I wish you to cut the cards and send me a true account of what you may see. Understand, I want no nonsense. The person I wish to know about is fair and has light eyes." This letter was signed by a female and was well written. The detective produced a letter from the House of Lords, in which 10s. had been sent in answer to an appeal for assistance. The prisoner said she did not know that she did wrong. Her husband was ill, and what she had obtained she divided with him. Sergeant Mullard said she had carried on the system for sixteen years. The prisoner said what she had done was in a quiet and respectable manner. Sergeant Mullard added that on a Sunday afternoon some twenty or thirty female servants were at the prisoner's house. Mr. Chance expressed his surprise at the foolish conduct of such persons. It was, however, his duty to protect persons from their own credulity. Mr. Chance sentenced the prisoner to three weeks' imprisonment, with hard labour.

LIABILITIES OF RAILWAY COMPANIES.—A case containing several points of interest to the public was heard at the last sitting of the Woolwich County Court, before Mr. J. Pitt Taylor, Judge, being an action brought against the South-Eastern Railway Company for 12s. 6d., the cost of hire of a carriage to convey the plaintiff, Colonel Yonge, half-pay unattached, to London, owing to the overcrowded state of the trains, the railway company failing to complete their contract, he having taken a return ticket at London. The plaintiff stated that on Whit Monday last he took a first-class return ticket from London to Woolwich, and on endeavouring to return to town

in the evening of that day he found the platform crowded to excess, so much so that he could not get near the train. When it approached the station a rush was made by the crowd, and the passengers got into the carriages irrespective of classes. He waited for two trains, but could not succeed in getting in; and, as he was afraid that he might have to wait there all night, he hired a post-chaise and was driven to London, the cost of which he claimed. The unused half of the return ticket he now produced. Mr. Bartholomew, station-master at Woolwich, who appeared on behalf of the railway company, said Whit Monday was the busiest day in the year. The company did its best to accommodate the immense number of passengers, and to ensure their return. Special trains were provided in addition to the ordinary ones, and all the passengers were conveyed to their destinations before midnight. Witness pleaded that the tickets were issued conditionally, and that the company was not responsible. He handed to his Honour a copy of the by-laws of the company, as they appeared in the time-table books for the present month. His Honour said the by-laws pointed out to him that "at the intermediate stations the fares will only be accepted and the tickets furnished conditionally—that is to say, in case there shall be room in the train for which the tickets are furnished; in case there shall not be room for all, the passengers to whom tickets have been furnished for the longest distance shall (if practicable) have the preference," and, if distance be the same, according to order of issue, "as denoted by the consecutive numbers stamped upon them." The by-law made no rule as to "termini," and the plaintiff had clearly a right of action; he had made a contract at a terminus for the company to take him to a certain place and bring him back, which it had failed to do. It was clear that the railway company was liable, and he should therefore make an order for the amount claimed, with costs. Subsequently Mr. Lewis applied to the Judge to grant a new trial, on the ground of non-jurisdiction; he contended that the summons ought to have been taken out within the district of the principal office of the company. His Honour refused the application, and Mr. Lewis said he should apply to a superior Court.

IMPORTANT SHARE-DEALING CASE.—A case of considerable importance to dealers in, and buyers of, shares in Cornish mines was brought before Mr. C. D. Bevan, the County Court Judge at Redruth, Cornwall, last week, and the decision has caused no little stir and excitement in the mining world, affecting as it does a very common and favourite practice. Thomas Martin Hawke, mine-broker, sued Richard Holloway, solicitor, for £10, the difference on ten shares in Wheal Uny Mine. According to the plaintiff's statement, the defendant agreed with him, on July 20, to have the shares at £10 5s. per share, to be delivered at the next settling, which would be about the 28th or 29th of the month. A few days after he saw the defendant, and asked if he was then prepared to take up the stock; and the reply was that he was not in a position to do so that day, and asked plaintiff if he would carry on the shares until another settling. Plaintiff said he could not do so, and the result of a discussion was that defendant promised to pay the difference—£10. On going for the money, however, defendant said he had changed his mind, and would take up the shares on the following Tuesday. Plaintiff replied, "It's a mining business; it's child's play," and that he should hold Mr. Holloway good for £10. In cross-examination plaintiff said he had no bona fide shares in Wheal Uny when he agreed to sell, but he should have been prepared to deliver ten at the time appointed. He was going to get them from a Mr. Hugo, who had agreed to sell them to him. Did not look to see if Mr. Hugo had any shares, and he might not have had any, for all he knew. If Mr. Holloway had said, "Here is your price," he could not at that moment have delivered the shares, but he could have obtained them from Mr. Hugo in a few minutes.—The Judge: Supposing Mr. Hugo said, "You shan't have them?"—I held Mr. Hugo good.—Mr. Jenkins (solicitor for the defendant): What have you paid Mr. Hugo for the shares? Nothing.—Then, what loss have you sustained? I could have gained £10.—You can't say you have lost that sum? No.—Well, how do you make up the £10? It is only a market operation.—The Judge: I have nothing to do with these operations; they may be good or bad, but when you come to enforce them in a court of law, you must give some reason for them.—Mr. Hugo, share-broker, was called, and said the shares were sold to plaintiff conditionally on their being bought by Mr. Holloway. He had not transferred any shares to the plaintiff.—The Judge remarked that the shares were never out of Mr. Hugo's possession, and he did not see where Mr. Hawke had lost anything.—The Plaintiff: But then I should have gained by selling them; that is of everyday occurrence.—The Judge: Then the sooner it is ended the better. How much were you going to give Mr. Hugo for the shares? £9 5s. per share.—The Judge: You lost the difference, the loss of a chance on another chance. It won't do in a court of law. It may be the custom, but such a bargain cannot be enforced in a court of law. The plaintiff was therefore nonsuited.

MURDER AND ATTEMPTED SUICIDE BY A CLERGYMAN.—A shocking murder, which appears to have taken place on Sunday night, was discovered, on Wednesday, in the south of London. The Rev. John Selby Watson was for many years the Head Master of Stockwell Grammar School, and author of several popular works of biography. On Sunday night his domestic servant had leave of absence, leaving Mr. and Mrs. Watson together. On her return Mr. Watson told her her mistress had gone into the country. On Tuesday he procured some poison, as he thought, and swallowed it, leaving letters behind him in which he stated that he had murdered his wife in a fit of ungovernable fury. On the letters being opened search was made, and the unfortunate lady was found in a corner of a room crouched together, her skull completely battered in. When Mr. Watson recovered from the stupor into which he was thrown by the drug he had swallowed he was taken into custody. The reverend gentleman is about sixty-seven years of age, and the murdered lady was about the same age.

## THE STRIKES.

NEWCASTLE.—The engineers' strike has been settled, and the men have returned to work. The nine-hours day is granted, but it does not begin till Jan. 1. When the strike began the men were working fifty-nine hours a week—ten on each of the first five days and nine on Saturday. They will now go back to work fifty-seven hours a week, and on Jan. 1 they will begin working fifty-four hours a week, wages remaining the same. The men undertake to work overtime as required, but extra pay not to begin till the full complement of regular working hours for the week has been completed. The arrangement is to endure for twelve months from Jan. 1. Mr. Philipson, Town Clerk of Newcastle, and Mr. Joseph Cowen, jun., have been chiefly instrumental in effecting a settlement of this protracted strike. The very highest satisfaction was expressed in all circles in Newcastle, last Saturday, at the close of the struggle. There is every reason to believe that the foreign workmen will be allowed to work their time out unmolested. Of course, not a few orders for marine-engines, which should have been made in the Newcastle shops, have been contracted for by London, Sunderland, Hull, Dundee, and Southampton firms, and will be placed on board vessels built or building on the Tyne. But, notwithstanding this circumstance, the Newcastle shops have a good number of orders on hand, and, if the masters can succeed in supplying their factories with sufficient hands, there is plenty of profitable work for them.

BRADFORD.—The operative dyers connected with one firm at Bradford are out on strike for an advance of ten per cent in their wages. Their employers refuse to yield the required advance. The turn-outs have held several meetings during the past week, and adhere with firmness to their resolution not to return to work till the advance is conceded. The cloth weavers at Eccleshill, in the clothing districts adjoining Bradford, have struck work for an advance of twenty per cent in their wages, which their employers refuse to give.

BIRMINGHAM.—On Monday morning a great mass meeting of all branches of employés in the iron trade was held at Great Bridge—Mr. Walker presiding. The chairman reminded the meeting that the business was to receive reports from the various delegates of the works in the district, as to the resolution of last week to receive the masters' decision of 9s. 6d. per ton for puddlers, and corresponding prices for other branches until midsummer next. About twenty delegates gave in reports stating that the men were satisfied with the prices conceded, and four or five said that their constituents wanted 10s. per ton. The chairman and other speakers argued that the reports terminated the agitation. There was already a large majority of the men for the masters' terms, and those works not represented they might put down as agreeing. A number of puddlers from Wednesbury—not delegates—interrupted what promised to be a short and orderly meeting, and there was great confusion. A large number of the delegates left the room, and then the leader of the obstructives proposed a resolution which affirmed that the men would still be guided by the selling price of iron.

BURNLEY.—There is to be an immediate reduction of 5 per cent in the wages of the Burnley cotton-spinners, on account of the prevailing depression in that trade.

DEWSBURY AND BATLEY.—On Wednesday meetings of the unemployed men on strike were held both in Dewsbury and Batley. At the former town a mass meeting of flinters was held to reconsider the terms offered by the Woollen Manufacturers' Association—viz., that they should go to work at the rate of wages offered by the association, but have power to give three months' notice of an advance of wages to an arbitration committee, the decision of which body should be accepted as a settlement for at least twelve months. The men, by a unanimous vote, decided to reject these terms, and gave as their reasons that they considered themselves not sufficiently remunerated; that the employers could afford to pay much higher wages than those offered; that the men felt themselves more and more united every day the strike lasted; and that they were receiving the sympathy and support of their fellow-workmen in the Huddersfield and Leeds districts.

WALSALL.—The bit-makers of Walsall and Bloxwich, having demanded an increase of wages, gave notice that if the demand were not complied with they would cease work. The notice expired on Saturday last, and on Monday a meeting of the men was held, at which it was reported that the masters had generally agreed to the demand, and that most of those who had not agreed had expressed their willingness to do so if the other employers did. On Tuesday the employers met at Bloxwich-road, and it was explained that the men had given notice for the original prices for best work, and 20 per cent on all other kinds of work. A committee was appointed to draw up a list of prices, to be submitted to the meeting, and also to the men. It was also decided to send a reply to the men, to the effect that they were to return to work until a list of prices was prepared and submitted to the men, and the rise, if adopted, to be paid for the work done.

## THE LONDON GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, OCT. 6.

BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.—F. SPEDDING, Shelton Farmer.  
BANKRUPT.—J. FUNNELL, Bedford-street, Bedford-square, grocer—W. KELGE, Outram-street, Copenhagen-court—G. HALSHAW, Liverpool-street, Liverpool—G. CORNWELL, Lewes, tobacconist—J. CUTBERTSON, F. J. FORSTER, and W. MAWSON, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, glass bottle manufacturers—D. GRANT, Shrewsbury, draper—G. HOWARTH, Bolton, hosier—W. H. LANGFIELD, Rochdale, wine and spirit merchant—H. FREECE, Cinderford, grocer—W. SCRIVENER, Leagrave—H. MARSH, machinist—R. J. B. SLADE, Dulverton, inn-keeper—H. TEMPLE, Deptford, corndeler,

TUESDAY, OCT. 10.

BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.—W. U. LEAY, Birkenhead, grocer.  
BANKRUPT.—J. NEITHORPE, Aldermanbury, refreshment-house keeper—J. F. REEVES, Victoria-street, Westminster, and Hereford-road Baywater, solicitor's clerk—J. F. SCHARMAN, Cambridge-street, City, merchant—H. THOMAS, Wilmslow-gardens, Hoxton, fenderer—W. J. BRYANT, St. George's, Tipton, wine merchant—D. A. HARRISON, Roath—H. HOWELL, Hove, grocer—P. PETERS, Ashford, builder—R. DE PULESTON, Isle of Wight—T. RICKETS, New Wandsworth, manufacturer—W. SAMUELS, Manchester, oil porter—W. E. SOUTHGATE, Bordesley, Rivington, grocer—J. WATKINS, Battersea, paper merchant.

